Volume 159 No. 6

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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February 5 1951

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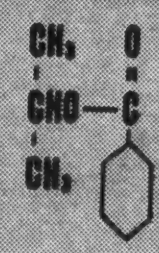

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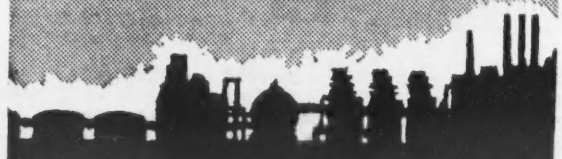

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Boiling Point, °C.	198.9	212.8	219	249.4
Vapor Pressure at 20° C., mm. Hg	0.37	0.18	0.12	0.13

FEB 5 '51

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Basing Point Dispute Again Seen in Senate

A new move to amend the Robinson-Patman act so as to make certain that a discrimination in price when made in good faith to meet competition is a legal pricing practice was launched in the senate January 29 by the chief sponsors of the O'Mahoney bill of last session. The bill (S. 719) was referred to the judiciary committee.

Senator Pat McCarren of Nevada, on introducing the bill, stated that the purpose of the bill is to reaffirm the doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil of Indiana case, by writing it into permanent law and end the so-called "basing point" controversy.

The bill is of one paragraph length and proposes to add the following new subsection to section 2 of the Clayton act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman act:—

"(g) In any proceeding involving an alleged violation of this section, it shall be a complete defense to a charge of discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished for the seller to show that his differential in price, or his furnishing of greater services or facilities, was made in good faith to meet the equally low price of, or the equally extensive services or facilities furnished by, a competitor: provided, that a seller shall not be deemed to have acted in good faith if he knew or should have known that the lower price or more extensive services or facilities which he met were in fact unlawful."

McCarran Doubts Controversy

Senator McCarran said that because the bill only "borrows from the language of the court itself" in the Standard Oil case and does not extend or contract the doctrine laid down in that case, he did not

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Trade Agreement Act Bill Set for House Vote Feb. 7

The administration's trade agreement act extension bill (H. R. 1612) has been scheduled for passage in the house February 7 by the leadership. The bill proposes to extend the life of the act for another three years, dating from next January 12, without any other changes in the law.

The ways and means committee reported the bill favorably to the house January 29 after a week of hearings, during which the trade agreement program was sharply criticized by the chemical industry and spokesmen for labor. Republican attempts to amend the law to reestablish the so-called "peril point" provision and to bar the making of agreements with totalitarian countries were defeated in committee, but will be renewed on the house floor.

OIT Eases Export End-Use Regulations

A simplified, alternative method of complying with the regulations controlling the end-use of exports has been devised for exporters who fill recurring orders, the Office of International Trade announced February 2. The new procedure will go into effect March 1.

Under the revision in the control regulations, an exporter who receives recurring orders for the same kinds of commodities from the same consignee will be permitted to submit to OIT a single statement, signed by the ultimate consignee, specifying in detail the end-use and distribution of the commodities proposed for export to that consignee during the current calendar year. This statement will be considered a part of each subsequent license application which the exporter may file with OIT to export such commodities to the designated consignee during the year.

Molybdenum Distribution And Inventories Controlled

The National Production Authority January 29 placed temporary controls on the distribution and inventories of molybdenum. NPA issued directives to producers, handlers and marketers to make no deliveries of molybdenum in any form on orders except those having DO ratings, of those non-rated orders for molybdenum to be used in high-speed steels. The directives also instruct producers, handlers, and marketers to deliver not in excess of 50 percent on either DO orders, or on non-rated orders for molybdenum to be used in high-speed steels.

An order (NPA-M-33) was also issued, which limits molydenum inventories to a twenty-day supply. Under provisions of NPA reuglation 1, molydenum inventories were previously limited to "a practicable working minimum." The temporary measures will be quickly replaced with a longer-term program of molybdenum conservation and allocation, NPA said.

US to Buy Canadian Nickel

The General Services Administration has signed a five-year contract to purchase "substantial" quantities of nickel from Sheritt Gordon, Ltd., Canadian mining concern, the agency reported last week.

Price Rule Enforcement Aimed At Basic Raw Materials Levels

A new pricing regulation that will permit ceilings to slide upward to reflect rising costs of materials and labor is being drawn up by the Office of Price Stabilization as one of the "refinements" of the price freeze order that went into effect January 26.

The new order, in effect, would be a regulation of margins and would operate primarily at levels above the raw material supplier. It would be designed chiefly to make unnecessary the drafting of specific dollars and cents price regulations for thousands of items at every sales point.

This order, plus the general freeze order, would permit officials to concentrate their attention and efforts on the basic material price levels, where they hope to ceil them with specific dollars and cents regulations.

Something akin to the proposed new regulation is already in the freeze order of January 26, as regards the ceiling of prices on agricultural products above the producer level, in cases where the product or commodity is still selling below parity. The law prohibits ceilings on agricultural commodities selling below parity or below the highest level prevailing during the thirty-day period preceding the Korean conflict, but does not exempt the distributors or handlers of these commodities.

In the general freeze order, the prices at distributor levels were frozen, subject, however, to the provision that any increase in the price paid to the producer may be passed on in exact dollar and cents amounts, through all subsequent stages of distribution. As for products processed from such agricultural commodities, any increase in the price of the commodity may be passed on by the processor in the exact dollars and cents amount of his corresponding cost increase.

Under the general freeze order, which is officially titled, "The General Ceiling Price Regulation," or GCPR, the highest prices charged by a particular seller for each commodity during the period from December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, became his ceiling price for all subsequent sales for the same commodity.

An order exempting all commodities and services peculiar to military needs from the general freeze until April 1 was issued by OPS February 1. After April 1, the exemption will be limited to a specified list of commodities and services, including pyrotechnics, aviation gasoline of 100 octane or higher and military explosives. The regulation also carries a section permitting price adjustments in "hardship cases" for sellers who have entered into contracts with the military covering items retained under ceilings.

Wages too were included in the freeze. General wage stabilization regulation no. 1, issued at the same time, stated:—"No employer shall pay any employee and no employee shall receive wages, salary and other compensation at a rate in excess of the rate at which such employee was com-

—Continued on page 58

Argentine '50 Flaxseed Crop Estimate Revised Downward

Argentine's 1950 flaxseed production is now estimated unofficially at 24,600,000 bushels, according to a report received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is a sharp reduction from a previous estimate of 30,000,000 made January 15.

Stocks of linseed oil as of January 1 were estimated at 220,000 short tons, and are no longer considered burdensome. Stocks a year earlier were estimated at 330,000 tons. Availabilities for export in 1951 will not exceed the volume exported in 1950, when 144,000 tons of flaxseed and 237,000 tons of linseed oil were exported.

Argentine sunflower seed production in 1951 may reach 1,210,000 short tons, according to unofficial estimates. This would be slightly more than the record output of nearly 1,200,000 tons of two years ago. Production last year has been estimated officially at about 700,000 tons. Stocks are small at present, and sufficient mainly for current domestic requirements. They will be negligible at the beginning of the next crushing year on April 1 in contrast with 110,000 tons on that same date in 1950. This volume permitted exports totaling about 108,000 tons in January-November last year.

Antibiotics Certification Rules Revised by FDA

The Food and Drug Administration has announced a change in its regulations covering the certification of antibiotics, to provide:—

For the addition of one or more suitable and harmless chemical antimicrobial agents to penicillin troches, for the certification of crystalline penicillin O troches, for a change in the moisture limitation for procaine penicillin bougies from 1 percent to 2 percent, for the optional use of one or more suitable sulfonamides as an ingredient in procaine penicillin and streptomycin in oil and procaine penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin in oil, for a change in the minimum potency for streptomycin from 300 micrograms per milligram to 650 micrograms per milligram, for a change in the minimum potency for dihydrostreptomycin from 600 micrograms per milligram to 650 micrograms per milligram, for certification of a new form of bacitracin ointment, and for certification of bacitrin-tyrothricin ointment.

OIT Adds Naval Stores, Chemicals to Positive List

The Office of International Trade announced the addition of the following commodities to the positive list, effective January 30, to all destinations in country group R and in country group O:—

Gum rosin; wood rosin, except B wood rosin; gum spirits of turpentine; wood turpentine; other terpene hydrocarbons derived from naval stores; pine oil; tar and pitch of wood; crude and refined tall oil; nylon waste and staple fiber; nylon yarn; "Orlon" yarn; animal dips containing turpentine or fractions of turpentine (including pine oil); household and industrial fumigants; deodorants, germicides and similar preparations containing turpentine or fractions of turpentine (including pine oil); synthetic ester gums, except pentaerythritol abietate, and camphor, either natural or synthetic.

Chemicals in Food Probe Continuation Recommended

The house rules committee gave the green light January 29 to a resumption of the investigation of the use of chemicals in foods. The resolution extending the life of the Delaney committee for another six months is expected to receive prompt approval in the house.

CCC Withdraws Rosin, Potato Starch Offerings

Commodity Credit Corporation withdrew its stocks of gum rosin and potato starch from the market February 1 in order to conserve dwindling supplies of these materials for essential domestic uses. Dried whole eggs, nonfat dried milk solids and raw linseed oil, however, are still offered for sale.

Sales of gum rosin during the period from January 1 until January 21 amounted to 79,112 hundredweight for a total dollar value of $675,166. Sales were for domestic use only; sales for export having been discontinued with the close of December. Sales of potato starch amounted to 3,564,926 pounds for a dollar value of $224,237.

The agency said that its linseed oil offerings total 216,000,000 pounds, about 9,000,000 pounds less than were available on January 1, and will be sold at the market price on the date of sale.

The dried skimmed milk offerings amount to 72,000,000 pounds of spray process and 46,000,000 pounds of roller process. The domestic price is 14 cents per pound for spray and 12 cents for roller. The export is 1½ cents per pound less for shipments to other than Western Hemisphere destinations. Exports to the Western Hemisphere are 9½ cents for spray and 7½ cents for roller.

Price Index Goes a Bit Higher

There were only sixty price changes last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs—but, 71.7 percent of them were advances. So, the overall index number got a bit of a boost, 0.1 point.

In chemicals, as such, the changes were all advances; but, they affected only the tin group, comprising the metal, six salts, and two alkali stannates. One basic nonferrous metal was reduced, quicksilver being brought down a bit from its high perch.

The fats and oils group also was an all-up contributor. Higher quotations were made on olive, peanut, and soybean oils, and cocoabutter. Curtailed buying did not prevent a return of carnauba wax to the upside; ouricury also was advanced. Because of much puzzlement, essential oils were quiet. Their only changes were some reductions in orange oils.

Among vegetable products there were boosts for nine botanical drugs and cuts for two; boosts for six condiments and cuts for eight. Higher quotations were reported on dried blood and imported casein.

Reported variations among producers' calculated ceilings for several chemicals seem to derive mainly from the calculating; because they are not in line with quoted price relations in the base period. The ceiling problem has turned out to be harder than a $64 question.

Everybody expects scarcities to get worse on account of the price-ceiling; because imported supplies will largely be cut off. There is evidence of such a situation already in respect of naphthalene, and there is much expectation with reference to botanical drugs and essential oils; some of it foresees relieving exemptions as the only way out.

Price-control has nothing to do with the shortages of chlorine, sulphuric acid, and benzene, and the current opinion is that the tightness is increasing in all three. The chlorine order isn't helping any. Soda alkalies have eased a bit. Acetic acid, at least, has not got any worse; nitric was reported a bit tighter, also formic and oxalic.

The reaction of buying interest to the general price ceiling regulation has been much mixed. In heavy chemicals it was barely noticeable. In fats and oils, where exemption is the rule, there was substantial slowing. Export demands are getting little attention in most producing circles. Some "resale" prices have been "colossal."

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 2, 1951	Jan. 26, 1951	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
152.2	152.1	121.1	122.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3

Tin Conservation and Diversion To Necessities Ordered by NPA

In moves to conserve supplies of tin for military and essential uses, the National Production Authority issued five orders January 27 specifying the permitted uses of tin, limiting its use in some products and prohibiting the use of tin and terneplate cans in some cases. Some of the orders are effective immediately, and others not until March 1.

The orders directly affect the chemical and allied industries in a number of ways. In some respects, they are probably more restrictive than the orders of World War II, while in others they are less drastic. A case in point is with respect to paints. Tin or terneplate cans cannot be used for packaging oilbase paints, but there is no limit on the amount of blackplate that can be used for this purpose. In World War II there was a quantity limit on the blackplate.

The new orders supersede and amend the basic tin order, M-8, issued November 13 and amended December 18. The new orders provide that:—

1. Pig tin, secondary tin and certain tin-bearing products may be used only for specified purposes in manufacturing, processing and construction, effective March 1 (order M-8, as amended). Except upon specific direction of NPA, no person is permitted to use pig tin, tin alloys or other materials containing tin for a number of specified purposes.

The order states that pig tin cannot be used to make tin oxide, except when and to the extent that manufacture is specifically authorizes in writing by NPA. It then controls the use of tin oxides by limiting the permitted uses to the following:—(1) commencing on March 1, 1951, for the production of green, pink, yellow and red colors in amounts in any one month not in excess of 50 percent of the average monthly use for such purposes during the base period (six months period ending June 30, 1950); (2) for the production fo earthenware plumbing fixtures.

Tin Chemicals Use

Tin chemicals made from pig tin (excluding tin oxide) may be used only as or for:—laboratory reagents, medicinals, or plating (to the extent permitted in schedules accompanying the order). Tin chemicals (excluding tin oxide) made from low-grade secondary tin-bearing drosses, residues, or scrap metal may be used for any purpose except to make items specified in the order.

2. Effective immediately, certification is required for all non-defense use of tinplate and terneplate. The maximum permitted coating of tin or terne metal for various purposes is specified and tin plate, terneplate and recon-

—*Continued on page 78*

Naval Stores '51 Loan Program Set by PMA

A price-supporting loan program for gum naval stores of the 1951 crop was announced January 29 by the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

In order to encourage much-needed production, the support level will be established at 90 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum as currently estimated or as computed April 1, which ever is higher. The currently estimated 1951 support level, applied to the naval stores production unit of fifty gallons of turpentine and 1,400 pounds of rosin, is $120. This per-unit support level or the one prevailing as of April 1, whichever is higher, will remain fixed throughout the loan period.

Individual loan rates applied to turpentine and rosin, however, may be revised from time to time as conditions justify, though always maintaining the per-unit support level. The initial loan rates will be 50 cents per gallon of turpentine, bulk, and not less than $6.80 per hundred pounds of gum rosin grading G or above.

Under the 1950 loan program the support price was $86.78 per production unit, 60 percent parity as of April 1, 1950.

Johns-Manville Elects 3 to Executive Positions

Johns-Manville Corporation has elected three members of its organization to top executive posts. Clifford F. Rassweiler will serve as vice-chairman of the board in addition to his previous duties as vice-president for research and development. Leslie M. Cassidy, vice-president for sales, has become president, succeeding R. W. Lea, who retired January 31. Adrian R. Fisher, former vice-president and general manager of the asbestos fiber division, has been named vice-president in charge of asbestos mining and a director.

Meanwhile, it was announced by Olin Industries, Inc., East Alton, Ill., that Mr. Lea, the former Johns-Manville president, has joined the Olin organization in an executive capacity. Mr. Lea has been a director of Olin Industries since April, 1950.

Union Carbide to Operate US-Owned Plant in Ohio

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been granted a five-year lease by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to operate a government-owned carbide plant at Ashtabula, Ohio. The unit is scheduled to get into production within six weeks.

Built during World War II at a cost of $3,500,000 as part of the synthetic rubber program, the plant has an annual capacity of 70,000 tons. During World War II the plant was operated for the government by National Carbide Corporation. It continued as a postwar operator on a rental basis until last June.

United Distillers Granted Dominican Alcohol Rights

United Distillers of America, Inc., has been granted a five-year concession by the Dominican Republic for the production of approximately 70,000,000 proof gallons of ethyl alcohol for United States defense, it was announced last week. The pact was concluded in Ciudad Trujillo by Jose A. Castellanos, Secretary of State of National Economy and Commerce for the Dominican government, and A. P. Fenderson, vice-president of the company.

United Distillers, at the same time, announced its intention of offering this alcohol to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for use in increasing the supply of synthetic rubber.

Purcell Joins Pearson

John W. Purcell, who resigned as vice-president of Printiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, on December 1, 1950, has joined Pearson & Co., Mobile, Ala., as general sales manager. Mr. Purcell had been with Prentiss for fifteen years.

Goodrich Chemical to Form Japanese Plastics Company

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has concluded arrangements with several large Japanese industrial firms for the formation of a new concern, Japanese Geon Company, Ltd., to produce "Geon" polyvinyl chloride.

Formation of the new company has been approved by the Japanese Foreign Investment Commission and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Construction of the new palnt, to be located at Kambara on Suruga Bay, approximately sixty-five miles from Tokyo, is expected to get under way in the immediate future.

Principal stockholders in addition to Goodrich are The Furukawa Electric Company, Ltd.; Nippon Light Metal Company, Ltd., and the Yokohama Rubber Company, Ltd., all of Tokyo. When the unit is in operation it will be staffed completely by Japanese. Goodrich Chemical engineers are scheduled to leave shortly for Tokyo to direct construction and initial operation of the plant.

Consulting Chemists Set Open Meeting Calendar

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has announced its calendar of 1951 open meetings. The first is scheduled April 24 at 5 p.m. at the Shelbourne hotel, New York. The annual meeting will be held October 23 at the same place. Both events will be dinner meetings and will include a symposium on the program. The association's outing, for members and invited guests, is scheduled for May 25 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y.

Demurrage Order Revised

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced an amendment to car service order S. O. 856 January 30 to include Saturdays and Sundays in computing demurrage on all freight cars. The amendment went into effect February 1 and will continue to operate until May 1, unless otherwise modified, changed, or suspended by the commission.

CCDA '51 Award Winner

Francis J. Curtis, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and director of the concern's industrial preparedness program, has been selected to receive the Commercial Chemical Development Association honor award for 1951. Mr. Curtis, who has been in the chemical industry for thirty-six years, and, since 1930, has devoted the majority of his time to development work, will be presented with the award scroll in recognition of his contributions to the field at a banquet highlighting the annual meeting of CCDA, to be held March 20-21 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. His acceptance address will be entitled, "The Making of a Manager."

American Resinous Elects Doriot and Ford to Board

American Resinous Chemical Corporation has announced the election of two new directors. They are Georges F. Doriot, president, and Horace S. Ford, treasurer of the American Research & Development Corporation. American Research, it was revealed, has made a substantial loan to American Resinous and its related enterprises, with an option to purchase common shares in all companies concerned.

French Chemical Society Meets Wed.; Noyes Speaker

The American section of the Societe de Chimie Industrielle will meet February 7 at 5:30 p.m. at the cultural division of the French Embassy, New York. Guest speaker will be Professor W. Albert Noyes, jr., of the University of Rochester, N. Y., and past president of the American Chemical Society. His subject will be "Our French Inheritance in Science."

Columbia Carbon to Build Ark. Furnace Black Plant

Columbia Carbon Company has announced plans for the early construction of a furnace-type carbon black plant at El Dorado, Ark., with an annual capacity of 36,000,000 pounds. The carbon black will be produced from byproducts of oil wells in the vicinity.

Mathieson Realigns Two

Thomas S. Nichols, president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, last week announced a realignment of organization brought about by the recent expansion program of the company. Stanley deJ. Osborne, vice-president and treasurer, has been appointed financial vice-president to supervise the treasury and administrative departments of the company. Willard G. Rouse has been named treasurer.

Ottawa Has Diethylstilbestrol

The Ottawa Chemical Company, manufacturer of fine chemicals for the pharmaceutical profession, Toledo, Ohio, announced last week that it is now producing diethylstilbestrol.

NFA to Meet June 11-13

The National Fertilizer Association will hold its annual meeting this year June 11 to 13 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

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Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

3-Butyl-5-sulphodiphenyl sodium salt.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Maltol (2-methyl-3-hydroxy-4-pyrone).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
Paranitroacetophenone.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

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Drying Oils Supply Cut Seen this Year

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted a "material reduction" in supplies of fast-drying oils in 1951 because of the Korean situation and the trend of prices prior to the Korean outbreak. However the agency indicated that overall supplies would be sufficient to meet demand.

In the January 31 issue of "Fats and Oils Situation," a number of pages of which were devoted to comments, charts, and tables on drying oils, the bureau stated that the defense program will absorb substantial quantities of the materials used in making chemical products competitive with natural oils in protective coatings, and this, together with the high level of industrial activity, tends to strengthen demand for drying oils.

The bureau noted that imports of tung oil from China were large in the latter half of 1950, but policy decisions in December by this government and the Chinese Communists will curtail US imports of tung oil from China. At present imports of tung oil of Chinese origin are permitted only if the payment is deposited in a blocked account.

Tung Oil Output Estimated

Production of oil from the 1950 US crop of tung nuts (harvesting of which began in November) probably will be less than half the 1949 output, as the 1950 crop is estimated at 38,750 tons compared with 87,900 tons a year earlier. Production of US tung oil in November, 1949-October, 1950, totaled 24,000,000 pounds.

Output of oil from the 1950 Argentina tung nut crop, which was harvested last June, is estimated to have been 14,000,000 pounds compared with 21,000,000 from the 1949 crop. The carryover of tung oil in Argentina on July 1, 1950, was small. Ex-

—*Continued on page 70*

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Glue manufacturers—Argentina.
Glycerin manufacturers, exporters—Argentina.
Hospitals—Sweden.
Medicinal and toilet preparations manufacturers—Guatemala.
Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners, and exporters—Ireland.
Petroleum industry—Trinidad.
Soap manufacturers—Colombia; Egypt.
Tanneries—Colombia; Indonesia; Angola; Argentina; Honduras.
Textile industry—Pakistan; Spain.

Margarine Ass'n Head

Siert F. Riepma has been appointed executive vice-president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, effective March 1. He succeeds Paul T. Truitt, who has resigned as president of the association to become president of the American Plant Food Council. (OPD 1/15/51). Robert G. Spears, of the Jelke Division of Lever Brothers, New York, will serve as NAMM president, without salary. Mr. Riepma has been with the association for the past four years, serving as assistant to the president. Before joining the NAMM he held a variety of government posts.

Air Reduction Sells USI Stock to Nat'l Distillers

Air Reduction Company and National Distillers Products Corporation have announced the sale for cash by Airco of its entire holdings of stock of U.S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., amounting to 122,907 shares, to the latter concern.

Following announcement of the stock sale, it was revealed that Seton Porter and John E. Bierwirth, board chairman and president, respectively, of National Distillers, will be added to the USI board of directors at the next meeting.

Calhoon Named Disco Head

Forrest O. Calhoon has been named president of the Disco Company, coaltar products division of Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, and also assistant vice-president of the parent concern. Mr. Calhoon, who succeeds Carl E. Lesher, recently retired, came to Disco in 1948 as assistant to the president. Last year he was advanced to vice-president.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Should the discoverers of new drugs have the exclusive right to name their brain-child, or should this rest with an international group in the interest of fostering a nomenclature for drugs that will have universal recognition throughout the world? American drug manufacturers feel they should have this right, but the Expert Committee on the Unification of the Pharmacopeia of the World Health Organization appears to have some different ideas on the subject.

The matter is fast becoming an issue between the drug manufacturers in this country and this group from UN, that is of more than passing interest, because, above and beyond the mere personal satisfaction of being able to name your own product, may be the question of property rights falling to the discoverer of a new product under our trademark laws. At least some people think so.

The matter first came up when the expert committee, which has been established to devise an international pharmacopeia, adopted a resolution last April taking upon itself the task of devising generic names for all new drugs. When the American Drug Manufacturers Association learned of it, it adopted a resolution of protest and since then has been endeavoring to get the expert committee to modify its stand, without much success.

The thing that troubles most people is the possible effect that the actions of the international group might have on the trademark rights of American discoverers. Suppose, for example, a discoverer of a new drug devised a name for his product and had it registered under the trademark law, and the expert committee, instead of adopting the discoverer's name, adopted another name for the drug, which so closely resembled the original as to constitute infringement of the trademark. Could the discoverer bring suit for infringement against any person who used the WHO name?

This is a question that has the experts baffled, and one that is very important from the standpoint of property rights. The reason why it is baffling is because no one knows for sure what may be the legal group. Any agreements adopted by the group that are ratified by the senate or implemented by legislation adopted by congress become the law of the land, and under the constitution all domestic laws must give way to the agreement.

The drug manufacturers point to the chemical industry as the precedent for the stand they are taking. There the original discoverer of a new chemical has the right to name it, and the compounded product takes its name from the various chemicals included. This is being brought to the attention of the WHO expert committee, together with a compromise suggestion that, if the discoverer of a new drug is unable or unwilling to devise a name for it, then the expert committee can take over. Otherwise, the expert committee should limit itself to trying to standardize the names that discoverers give to their products.

Export Records Eased

The Office of International Trade has cut some of the paper work for exporters so as to make it easier for them to comply with regulations governing issuance of consular invoices in foreign countries. Information concerning price or sales commissions on licensed exports now may

—*Continued on page 36*

CMP in Operation this Summer, Harrison Tells Soap Producers

A bill of materials, now being compiled, will be ready in about sixty days and a controlled materials plan will be put into effect sometime in early summer, W. H. Harrison, administrator of the Defense Production Administration, predicted last week.

Speaking at the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, held in the Plaza hotel, New York, January 31 and February 1, he sounded a hopeful note when he voiced confidence that, despite controls, there will be plenty of raw materials available for the necessities of life and enough left over for many so-called "luxury" items. This, he emphasized, would be after the needs of the military had been met.

Ralph S. Trigg, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, reported that the broader fats and oils outlook is encouraging, with no apparent need for wide-scale emergency measures now.

"The United States is in a much better position now with regard to its supplies of fats and oils than it was ten years ago," he declared. He said that since 1941 we had changed from a net importer to a net exporter, with a net gain in our domestic supply position of over 2,500,000,000 pounds.

"The most striking gain has been in soybean production," said Mr. Trigg. "Animal fat production has also made large gains, not only as a result of increased livestock slaughter, but also because of expanded recovery of inedible fats by the rendering industry. Production of lard and linseed oil is also well above the prewar averages.

Some Shortages Expected

"The only place where it now appears that we may experience shortages is in some minor specialty oils, a few of which

—*Continued on page 60*

Research Corp., 4 Firms Sign Cortisone Patent Pact

On the heels of a ruling by Federal District Court in Newark, N. J., giving legal sanction to the move, four companies and the Research Corporation, New York, last week signed a far-reaching agreement involving patents used in the production of cortisone. The pact, which adds up to a pooling arrangement of all patents held by the five participants, is expected to result in an expanded output of the anti-arthritic hormone.

Informed that the Office of Alien Property of the Department of Justice, owner of Schering Corporation, one of the participating companies, had already approved the agreement, the court ruled that it would not violate an injunction which it issued ten years ago banning three of the concerns from exchanging information on hormones.

Involved in the agreement, in addition to Research Corporation and Schering, are Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc.; Merck & Co., and Organon, Inc.

Completion of the agreement unblocks a patent entanglement covering the manufacture of cortisone from desoxycholic acid, and also makes it possible for other companies to obtain licenses. Under the pact, each company retains the right to license its own patents independently.

Chem. Production Curtailed By Rail Strike, MCA Warns

The Manufacturing Chemists Association on February 1 warned Defense Mobilization Administrator Charles E. Wilson that "the railroad switchmen's strike threatens shutdown of chemical plants making war materials" in various sections of the country.

In a telegram to Mr. Wilson, MCA declared that "even if stopped immediately, the effect of the strike will be felt thirty days or more by chemical makers throughout the nation and urge your office to do all possible to bring this disruption of strategic industry, in open defiance of the United States Government, to a halt."

A spot check by MCA during the week resulted in the following information:—in St. Louis, one large plant is closed completely and two others have curtailed production; in the Chicago area, one organic chemical plant had not shipped in two days and lack of storage space was forcing a shutdown, and an alcohol plant was moving minute quantities by tank truck, and a large New Jersey plant reported raw material on hand for only two or three days' operations.

Koppers Gives New Posts To Walker and McGinnis

Appointment of George M. Walker as assistant vice-president in the chemical division of Koppers Company, Inc., and the appointment of Thomas J. McGinnis to succeed Mr. Walker as manager of the company's control section were announced February 1.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Chemicals for ceramics industry, Copenhagen, Denmark (GW-1, agency).
Insecticides, agricultural, Managua, Nicaragua (GW-5, agency).
Lubricating oils, automotive, Damascus, Syria (GW-3).
Oilseeds, cake, and meal, Copenhagen, Denmark (GW-4, agency).
Pharmaceutical products, Milano, Italy (GW-8, agency).
Proprietary medicines, Managua, Nicaragua (GW-6, agency).
Rubber chemicals, Copenhagen, Denmark (GW-1, agency).
Soap and toilet goods, Managua, Nicaragua (GW-6, agency).
Sulphur, Bombay, India (GW-7).
Waxes, including carnauba, bees, candelilla, and yellow, Kobe, Japan (GW-2).

Killeen Observes 60 Years With Lueders

Edward V. Killeen celebrated the sixtieth year of his association with George Lueders & Co., New York, on Janaury 28, when he was honored by the officers and directors of the company at a dinner in the Montauk Club, Brooklyn. Mr. Killeen reciprocated the following day with a luncheon at the Drug and Chemical Club.

Mr. Killeen was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1871 and entered the employ of George Lueders as a stenographer twenty years later. In 1895, a partnership was formed consisting of George Lueders, Henry J. Heister and Ferdinand Weber, continuing the business under the title of George Lueders & Co. At the same time, Mr. Killeen was promoted to the post of assistant to Mr. Lueders.

The partnership was succeeded by a corporation in 1906 and Mr. Killeen was elected secretary. In 1916 he was elected vice-president and in 1930 was named president, a post he held until 1938 when he retired to afford himself more leisure and less responsibility. He did, however, reserve for himself the care of several of the company's most important accounts in the Metropolitan area, whose business he had looked after, personally, for many years.

Mr. Killeen is a Knight of St. Gregory, an honor bestowed upon him in 1929 by Pope Pius XI in recognition of his interest in Catholic charities and education. The same year, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Charles F. Weber Gives Up Allied Chemical Posts

Charles F. Weber has retired as vice-president and treasurer of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, the company announced last week. Mr. Weber has been associated with the concern and its predecessors for many years. He has been a director and vice-president since 1930 and has held the post of treasurer since 1934. Mr. Weber will continue as a director of Allied. E. W. Clark, a vice-president of the company, has been named treasurer to succeed Mr. Weber.

Pennsalt Begins Operations At Alabama Insecticide Unit

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's new plant for formulating insecticide concentrates and finished insecticide products at Montgomery, Ala., has been completed and is now in production, the company has announced. The unit, Pennsalt's first in the southeast, also includes a new district sales office of the agricultural chemicals department to serve the southeastern territory. J. Drake Watson is district sales manager and R. O. White is plant superintendent.

Experience by the Volume in your field!

Innis, Speiden & Co., has been serving industry since 1816—a long time in any company's history. Our experience in chemicals, gums, waxes and insecticides is certain to be of value to you in some phase of your process or product operations.

For instance, at Niagara Falls, Isco makes such basic products as Carbonate of Potash, Caustic Potash, Ferric Chloride, Liquid Chlorine, Calcium Hypochlorite Solution and Chlorpicrin.

Niagara Falls also is the site of the company's Insecticide Division which produces Larvacide, the tear gas fumigant and Iscomist Aerosol Bombs for greenhouse, industry and agricultural insect control.

At Jersey City, Innis, Speiden refines and processes gums and waxes. Whether you want a wax for carbon paper, a gum for a food product or an absorption base for a cosmetic, you can be sure to get the right information on the right product from Isco.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS . . .

Innis, Speiden & Co. handles over 200 products—from Absorption Base to Zinc Sulphate. If your problems involve chemicals, gums, waxes or insecticides, let our volumes of experience in these fields go to work for you. You'll like ISCOOPERATION!

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Los Angeles

Subsidiary: E. S. Browning Co., Inc.
San Francisco • Los Angeles

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Amoassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., February 20.

American Paper & Pulp Association, Waldorf-Astoria and Commodore hotels, New York, February 19-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 12-14; western section meeting, Town House, Los Angeles, Calif, February 19-20; annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee D-1 (paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products), National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., February 26-28; Spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9; annual meeting. Atlantic City, N J., June 18-22.

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, February 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade luncheon, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, March 8; annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, February 28-March 2.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Inter-Society Color Council, Wardman Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 28.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting. Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 5-7.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual Spring meeting, Biloxi, Miss., March 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, February 14; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 19-22.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

CMRA to Meet Feb. 28

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its next meeting February 28 at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago.

The subject of the meeting will be "Surface Active Compounds." The morning session will consist of two papers, one discussing soaps and the other synthetic detergents. The products will be viewed from the standpoint of functional characteristics, present and alternative raw materials and the effect on the general character of these products of changes in raw material supplies.

The afternoon will be devoted to a roundtable discussion on the application and fields of usefulness of various types of surface-active compounds. The dinner speaker will be Col. Rhys Davies on "What's Next in Foreign Affairs."

Procter Medal Presented To Mahlon Kline by PDE

C. Mahlon Kline, Ph.M., D.Sc., president and board chairman of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, drug manufacturer, Philadelphia, received the Procter Medal of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange in the fourth presentation of that award in six years at the ninetieth annual dinner of the organization February 1. The citation in the award to Mr. Kline was as follows:—". . . for distinguished services in the pharmaceutic arts and sciences as a pioneer in the furthering of drug research.

"and specifically for his untiring effort directed toward influencing pharmaceutical science to the creation and development of therapeutic substances which have contributed so much to the alleviation of human suffering

"and for his outstanding contribution toward the enhancement of the service and prestige of pharmacy by his personal interest and philanthropy in pharmaceutical education, acting as trustee, officer, and devoted friend for many years of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science."

The presentation of the medal was made by Dr. Charles E. Vanderkleed, recipient of the medal in 1948. Setting forth that key men of goodwill in science and an un-

C. Mahlon Kline

trammeled way of life were the influences of the ever-increasing progress of human achievement in medicine, Dr. Vanderkleed spoke in earnest appreciation of Mr. Kline's devotion to the alleviation of human suffering.

"A good dog man is a good man," said Dr. Alfred Newton Richards, emeritus professor of pharmacology at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, telling about Mr. Kline's interest in dogs, in game birds, in shooting, and in horses, also his contributions to medical experimentation by way of research fellowships and other mediums. Dr. Richards—also an earlier Procter medalist—spoke in particular appreciation of Mr. Kline's activating of a beneficial chain reaction in his company which had promoted industrial-

—*Continued on page 59*

Phila. Drug Exchange Reelects P.S. Pittenger

Paul S. Pittenger, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., was reelected president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange at its ninetieth annual meeting January 30. He is the forty-fourth incumbent of that office.

In his presidential address to the meeting, Mr. Pittenger reviewed the closing year as a "period of mixed blessings," and foresaw 1951 presenting a serious challenge to the drug industry which, he declared, must meet the demands of defense but cannot curtail its civilian production.

President Pittenger noted the enrollment of three new members during the year—William Gillespie & Sons, Meer Corporation, and Modern Folding Carton Corporation. Three more were entered at the meeting—Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Robinson-Wagner Company, Tek Hughes Corporation.

The memories of seven men in member companies, who had died during the year, were appropriately honored.

The election resulted in the choice of these other officers and directors:—Vice-president, A. B. Collins, the National Drug Company; secretary, J. Mervin Rosenberger, Smith, Kline & French, Inc.; treasurer, Harold C. Halberstadt, Shoemaker & Busch, Inc.; directors, W. P. Adams, H. C. Anderson, R. G. Anderson, W. W. Cox, R. L. Durst, J. L. Hammer, jr., B. A. Ludgate, R. L. McNeil, jr., W. P. Miller, jr., R. B. Rohrman, H. C. Rorer. Dr. C. E. Vanderkleid was continued in retention as consultant.

Degen Vice-President

Paul H. Feakins has been appointed vice-president of George Degen & Co., New York. Mr. Feakins began his business career with W. R. Grace & Co., working for that concern both in this country and in South America until his enlistment in the US Marines in 1942. He returned to Grace in 1946, and for the past four years has been active with that company in the handling of imported vegetable oils. In his new post with Degen & Co., Mr. Feakins will handle the sale and distribution of imported and domestic vegetable oils.

Parenteral Drug Group Elects de Haen President

Paul de Haen, of Ames Company, has been elected president of the Parenteral Drug Association. Other officers for 1951 are vice-president, S. B. Bradshaw, Armour Laboratories; secretary, Max Gold, Gold Leaf Pharmacal Company, and treasurer, Stanley Halley, Sandoz Pharmaceuticals. Arthur D. Herrick will continue to act as executive director and general counsel.

Mr. de Haen announced that the association has extended the character of its membership radically by opening it to individuals as well as corporate firms in the parenteral drug field, and by removing the past distinction between active and associate members.

Annual dues for individuals have been fixed at $25. Midwestern and farwestern sections are also being set up under sectional chairmen. The association's meeting and publications, Mr. de Haen stated, will be restricted in the future to members only, instead of being open to the industry as a whole, as in the past.

ACTH, Cortisone Study Supported by US Grants

Of the $2,300,000 allocated this fiscal year to the Public Health Service by congress for research with ACTH and cortisone, over $2,000,000 has been reallocated to non-federal research institute institutions, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced January 30.

A total of 129 grants has been made by PHS to institutions in seventeen states on recommendations of the National Advisory Health, Heart, Cancer and Mental Health Councils and with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General of PHS.

In commenting upon the general status of ACTH and cortisone research as revealed by those grants, Dr. Scheele said, "It is likely that the most dramatic period of steroid therapy is about concluded and that we are now entering a period of basic research which may ultimately lead to a new era in medicine."

Sanitary Supply Ass'n Convention June 3-6

The annual convention of the National Sanitary Supply Association will be held in the public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3 through 6. There will be about 160 exhibitors of various merchandise used in building maintenance, in addition to a full line of janitor supplies and sanitary chemicals.

AAAS Headed by Bronk

Dr. Detlev Bronk, president of Johns Hopkins University, has been elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Bronk, well-known for his work in biophysics, is also president of the National Academy of Sciences.

Armed Forces Medical Procurement Outlined

The two-year task of the armed services medical procurement agency to accumulate necessary data to furnish effective assistance with regard to scarce and critical materials, was described January 29 by its chief, Capt. M. K. Cureton (USN), at a meting of the eastern marketing section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

First, he said, the agency went back to World War II files and extracted all available information as regards bills of materials and other data looking to the establishment of the overall requirements of the various raw materials required either in the fabrication of the individual medical item or in the packaging of the finished product. Many of the bills of material were inadequate or inaccurate, he said, and as a result, there were some 3,000 individual items of supply in which it became necessary to obtain new bills of material.

Realizing, Capt. Cureton continued, that the only source for an accurate evaluation of the raw material necessary for production of these items was the manufacturer, the agency requested in invitations to bid on the individual items that the delivery of the material should be accompanied by a detailed listing of the raw materials necessary in its fabrication.

Role of Raw Materials

As a result of this, he said, the agency is now in a position on relatively short notice to notify the National Production Authority of the exact amount of raw materials required to produce any specified quantity of any medical item for which bills of material are available. Capt. Cureton emphasized that these bills of materials will play an ever-increasing role in alleviation of production difficulties.

S. M. Fossel of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, a division of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., blamed the manufacturer for the poor attendance at displays during medical conventions.

"We as manufacturers," he said, "with our vast sources of material from research departments, high-powered advertising and promotion exectiuves, art directors and public relations counsel, still fail to make our displays interesting enough to attract the physician's attention at conventions."

Promotion Discussed

Dr. John F. Mosher, a general practitioner for twenty-two years, discussed the types of promotion used by pharmaceutical manufacturers and told of its good and bad points. Arthur W. Jensen of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., talked on the importance of proper training of pharmaceutical sales representatives so that they can present an intelligent and accurate story to the physician.

Harry J. Knox of Market Research Associates, Inc., discussed the importance of market research and explained the organization of his own company's work in the pharmaceutical field.

Other speakers and their topics were Joseph P. Hackel, Medical Film Guild, "Visual Aids in Pharmaceutical Sales Training, Depicting Film-wise Certain Industry-wide Accepted Methods of Detailing the Physician"; George Chapman, of Rogers, Hoge Hills, "Problems of Copyrights and Quotations of Scientific Publications"; John E. McKay, *American Druggist*, "The Importance of Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Pharmaceutical Product Marketing."

Dr. E. H. Hamann, of Fritzsche Broth-

—*Continued on page 54*

Chlorine Institute Reelects R.W. Hooker as President

R. W. Hooker, vice-president in charge of sales for the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was reelected president of The Chlorine Institute at its annual meeting held recently in New York. Other officers are vice-president, W. I. Galliher, executive sales manager, Columbia Chemical Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and secretary-treasurer, Robert T. Baldwin.

The following members of the board of directors were elected for two-year terms: A. B. Chadwick, president of Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; E. W. Haley, director of sales, Southern Alkali Corporation; S. C. Harris, director of sales, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; L. Neuberg, vice-president, Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; R. S. Roeller, field sales manager, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Galliher.

This company is known by the customers it keeps *in business*

No matter how cordial the relationship between Purchasing Agent and Fatty Acid salesman . . the quality of product determines their lasting business friendship. Fatty Acids must stand up in testing . . . manufacturing . . . and in the finished product. Else, the warmest handshake and the most eloquent sales talk get no order.

For more than 45 years we've retained the business friendship of outstanding processors, small and large. Many factors enter into our customer relationships. Most important is their knowledge that doing business with Woburn means quality Fatty Acids. Acids that stand up in laboratory, factory and finished product.

We're proud of our customers. Many have grown from small beginnings to important companies. Part of our pride is their trust in the Fatty Acids we supply to them. We feel that we have indeed contributed to the success of their endeavors.

Consult Woburn when next ordering Fatty Acids. It can be the start of a beautiful friendship . . . business fashion.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED

CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW

SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

LINSEED FATTY ACIDS
All types of Linseed Fatty Acids for alkyds of the baking and air-drying types, putty and caulking compounds, drying oils. Recommended also for liquid and soft soaps.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 2, 1951

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).			
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works	lb	.40	—
over 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works	lb	.50	—
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb	.12½-.13	
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.13½-.13¾	
tanks, frt. equald	lb	.10½-.11	
Acetaldol (see Aldol)			
Acetamide, tech	lb	.45	—
Acetanilide, tech, tbls., c.l., dlvd	lb	.25½-.26½	
l.c.l., ton lots	lb	.26½-.27½	
smaller lots	lb	.29½-.30½	
USP, bbls, 2,000-lb. lots	lb	.50	—
smaller lots	lb	.56	—
Acetic anhydride, dms, c.l. frt. alld. E	lb	.14½-.15	
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb	.16 - .16½	
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb	.13 - .13½	
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd	lb	.74 -	—
6b. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.73 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.74 -	—
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd	lb	1.23 -	—
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.22 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.23 -	—
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd	lb	.79 -	—
6b. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.78 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.79 -	—
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.10¼-.11¾	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.11 - .12¼	
tanks, dlvd	lb	.08½-.10	
Methyl (see M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.47 -	—
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls, works, frt. equald	lb	1.15 - 1.38	
Acetophenone, ens., dms	lb	1.25 - 1.65	
tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.75 -	—
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms	lb	.41½-	—
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms	lb	.39½-	—
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.11-15	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.06	.06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28% bbls	100 lbs.	4.80	—
56%, bbls.	100 lbs.	8.25	—
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.95	—
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	10.45	—
glacial, synthetic, CP, cms., works	100 lbs.	14.50	—
cbys., inclusive, works	100 lbs.	24.00	-26.00
USP, cbys., works	100 lbs.	17.00	-19.00
tech., cms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	9.00	—
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)			
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Freight equald, ship't (identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis			
Adipic, fib, dms., works	lb	26½	—
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls, frt. ad justed	lb	1.50	1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb	2.10	—
tech., bbls., frt. equald	lb	1.21	—
Arsenous (ech (see Arsenic, white) USP (see Arsenic trioxide)			
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	24.50	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	24.85	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.25	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	25.50	—
500-gram lots	kilo.	26.00	—
Battery, bys, c.l., E, works, 100 lbs.		2.40	—
l.c.l., E., works	100 lbs.	2.30	3.20
Benzoic, tech, bbls, dms, 100 lbs or more	lb.	.40	.43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up	lb.	.50	.54
Benzhydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	- 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	120.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	166.50	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	171.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	145.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	191.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	195.00	—
bulk., c.l., works	ton.	116.75	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	95.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	141.50	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	146.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	120.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	166.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	171.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	91.75	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	100.75	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	146.50	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	151.50	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	125.25	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	171.00	—
less ton lots, same basis,	ton.	176.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	96.75	—
USP $25 per ton higher.			
Brucanes, bbls	lb.	1.47	—

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½-	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.36½-	—
Cacodylic, nots	lb.	10.00	11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms	lb.	4.00	4.75
synth., dms	lb	4.00	4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.36	- .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.44	—
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	3.21	—
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.039	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.044	- .059
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.034	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).			
Cinnamic, recd. bots	lb	2.50	4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.26½-	—
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't	lb	.27	—
smaller lots	lb.	.27½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.28½	—
Anhydrous citric acid, powder higher	½c per lb.		
USP, cryst., dms., c.l.	lb	.27½-	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb	.28	—
smaller lots	lb	.28½-	—
kgs.	lb	.29½-	—
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb	.24½-	—
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't	lb	.25	—
smaller lots	lb	.25½	—
kgs.	lb	.26½	—
USP citric acid, powder ½c. per lb. higher.			
Cleve's, mixed, bls	lb.	.79	—
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.29½-	.30¾
double dist., dms	lb.	.31½-	.32¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.21 -	.22¼
double dist., dms	lb.	.21½-	.22¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207° C. non-ret dms.,	c.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret dms., same basis	lb.	1.34 - 1.49	
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.28	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.33	—
207° C. tanks, same basis	gal.	1.20 - 1.25	
204° to 207° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.36	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.39	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.25	—
petroleum, 195° to 213°C, non-ret, dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .75
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	—

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.58	- .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.63	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.65	- .67
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	- —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.50	53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	- .63
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46	- —
245° C to 293° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.46	—
imported coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f.	gal.	1.35	- 1.40
Crotonic, fib, dms, works	lb	29	—
Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls	lb	90	1.25
Desoxycholic, bots	lb.	22.00	-25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)			
Diglycolic, bgs, works	lb	14	—
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31½-	—
F, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb.	1.67	- —
Folic, bots, 6b cans, kilo or more	gram	2.00	—
Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	.20
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- .20½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.37	- .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.80	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.83	1.87
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.58	—
smaller lots	lb	1.61	1.65
Gamma, dry ground, bbls, frt. alld	lb.	1.50	- —
paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	- —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots, dms.	lb.	25	- .33
kgs.	lb.	16	- —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.45	- —
25-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.60	- —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works	lb	2.25	2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic)			
H, 100% basis, bbls, works	lb	80	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb.	2.67	- —
57%, cbys	lb.	2.93	- —
Hydrobromic, mechanical, 48% cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.43	- —
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic)			
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works, dilute, NF	lb	1.00	—
2% 5-lb. bots	lb	.37	—

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works	lb.	.24	- .25
tanks, works	lb.	.18	
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.1535-	.1935
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works	lb.	.07	—
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non return., Phila	lb.	.084	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb	.085	—
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys.	lb	1.30	1.32
USP, cbys	lb	78	—
I, bbls works, 100% basis	lb	2.50	2.85
Koch, bbls., frt alld	lb.	.64	—
L, bbls, frt. alld	lb	1.25	—
Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.16	- .20
smaller lots	lb.	.16½-	.21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more	lb.	.29	- .3640
less than 5 bbls	lb.	.2930-	3.590
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more works	lb.	.21¾-	—
1 to 19	lb.	.22¼-	22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more	lb.	.3305-	—
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.20	-12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95	-11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35	-12.35
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-17.85
NF, 85%, cbys	lb.	.85	.88
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.60	.87
Lauric, 90-95% dms	lb.	.32½-	.33
60% dms	lb.	.29½-	.30
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms	lb.	.2530-	26
water white, dms	lb.	.2830-	.27
Maleic, powd., dms	lb.	.37	- .38
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, dms	lb.	.50	- —
Mandelic, NF, dms, 1,000 lb lots	lb	1.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	2.10
Metanilic, dms., works	lb.	.57	—
Methacrylic, cms., c.l., and truckloads, works	lb	.76	—
less than truckload, works	lb	76½	80
Molybdic, dms, 85% 32% works	lb	88	—
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%+, dms	lb.	.23½-	.25½
tech., flake, 95-97%, dms	lb.	.20	.22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45	- 2.80
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.55
tanks, works	ton.	21.00	-31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70	- 3.05
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.30
tanks, works	ton.	31.00	-33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.30	- 3.40
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- 4.40
tanks, works	ton.	35.00	-38.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	.13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.			
Myristic, dms., l.c.l	lb.	38	- —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb	14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb	22	—
tanks, works	lb	19	—
Naphthol (1-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)			
Naphthol (1-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)			
Naphthol (1-5-sulphonic-3-amino (see Acid S).			
Naphthol (1-3,6 disulphonic-8 amino (see Acid H)			
Naphthol (2-6,8 disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)			
(2)-7-Sulphonic-2-amino (see Acid, J)			
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)			
Naphthylamine (1-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)			
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)			
(2)-7 sulphonic (see Acid, F)			
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)			
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	- —
Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt adjusted	kilo.	9.00	9.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nitric, 36° cbys, c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	5.50	-11.10
38° cbys, c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
l.c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	5.80	-11.60
40° cbys, c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	6.00	- 6.50
l.c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	6.30	-12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.00
l.c.l., E, works	100 lbs.	6.80	-12.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).			
Oleic (see Oil, red)			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)			
Orthocresotinic, dms, (on lots, works	lb	62	—
smaller lots, works	lb	64	—
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	16¼-	—
10,000 lbs., works	lb.	16½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	17½-	—
Palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb	21¼	21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, USP XIV, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb	4.50	5.10
smaller lots, works	lb	4.85	5.50
technical, dms	lb	1.74	—
Para-aminosalicylic, dms, 1,000 lb lots or more	lb	6.00	7.50
smaller lots	lb	6.05	7.80
Paramethylphenylmethanolic (see Neocinchophen).			
Paranitrobenzoic, dms	lb.	.77	- —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djus.	demijohns	nom'l	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	f.o.b	free on board	pt	point
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
		fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	SD.	specially denatured
cks.	casks	incl.	included	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	kgs	kegs	secs.	seconds
col.	color	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	lb.	pound	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	l.c.l.	less than car lots	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure	liq.	liquid	s.u	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	tech	technical
cs.	cases			USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	vis	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	W.	west
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			wse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

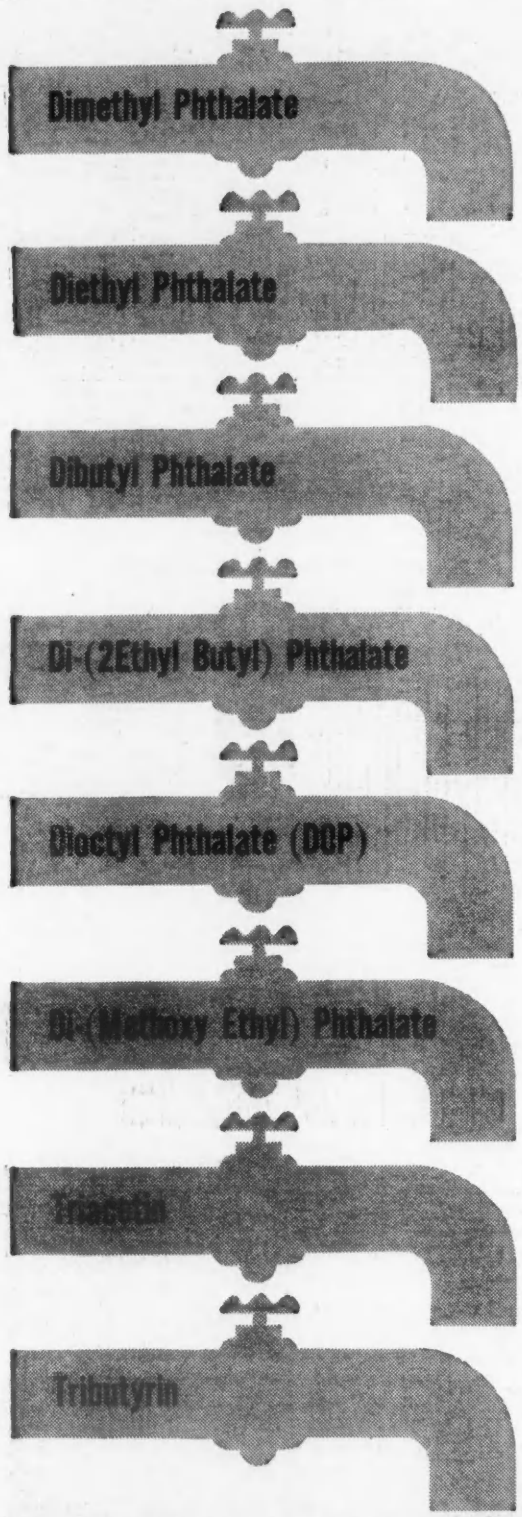
Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. 12¾ .13¾
Perchloric 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb 61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works. lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse. N. Y. C. gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —

Acid, sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
double dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .26¼- .27½
single-pressed, bgs lb. .25¾- .27
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .28½- .29¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
hydrated, dms lb. .25 - .26
Tannic, tech., dms lb. No prices.
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.59 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.61 1.65
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb 1.51 - 1.54

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech. bbls. cbys. basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T, 2, 4, 5 T).
Tungstic, tech., kegs., works lb. 2.20 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb .50 —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms. works, lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.75 - 1.77
powd., bbls. lb. 1.79 - 1.80
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .85
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .68
tech. dms. works, frt. equald. lb. 45 50
Butyl, fermentation, normal dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- .34¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .33¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .30½
synthetic normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½- 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .90½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .91
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.00½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.09½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .88½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .90½
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .90½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.41½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.45½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.29½
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½- .98½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.07½
tanks, same basis gal. .64½- .86½
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½- 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .92
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .92
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal.18.12 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.16 -18.21
tanks, same basis gal.18.00 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.11
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.19.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.19.13 -19.18
tanks, same basis gal.18.97 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber pack, same basis lb 60 68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns. Waverly, N. Y lb. 47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. 40½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. 42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. 38 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. 30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. 26½ —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal .33 1.48



Eastman Plasticizers

We will be pleased to send you copies of our bulletin, "PLASTICIZERS," containing specifications, properties, and typical uses of all EASTMAN plasticizers.

EASTMAN CHEMICALS

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. **West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co.,** San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave. So.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY (Division of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Aldrin 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb 1.06 - —
l.c.l. works frt. alld .... lb 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.75 1.90
Algin, bbls. 6b dms ..... lb 76 1.20
Alizarin (see Red Alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs ..... lb .35 .40
Allethrin 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm lots lb 45.00 —
smaller lots, works lb 50.00 55.00
solution 20% dms. 100 lb.-lots works lb 2.00 —
10% dms. works .. gal 3.75 - —
2% dms., works ..... gal 7.75 —
Allspice (amaica (see Pimento)
Mexican, bgs., futures ... lb. .15½- .17
Allyl bromide, cbys., works .. lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb 15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works ... lb. .51 - —
solution 40%, dms., works lb .25½ —
Aloe Cape, cs ..... lb. .38 .59
powdered, cs ..... lb. .48 .49
Curacao kgs ..... lb .35 .36
Socotrine kgs ..... lb .35 .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt alld. lb .45 —
Alphanaphthylmethylamine 93-98% tib dms. works frt. alld lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline el dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices
Alphaterpineol dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. 17 —
Alphatocopherol bots kilo 3.50 00 —
Acetate bots kilo 3.50 00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ... lb. .50 - .45
Alum, ammonium gran., bbls., works 100 lbs 3.30 —
lump bbls. works 100 lbs 4.05 —
powd. bbls. works .. 100 lbs 4.20 —
USP, burnt bbls ... lb .20 .21
hydrous bbls ..... lb .07¾ .08
Potassium gran., bbls., works 100 lbs 4.05 —
lump bbls. works .. 100 lbs 4.30 —
powd bbls works .. 100 lbs 4.45 —
USP, burnt, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous bbls ..... lb .07¾ .08
Potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l. works .... 100 lbs 3.25 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 5.50
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l. works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ...100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride (see Cryolite)
Formate, basic (see Aluminum hydroxide)
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt equald ton 50.00 54.00
t.c.l. works ton 72.00 86.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, 6b dms., works lb 21¼ —
contract works lb 20¼ —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, 6b dms., works lb 18¼ —
contract works lb 17¼ —
dried USP XII 6b dms. works lb 19½- —
contract works lb 16½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate)
Laurate, precip. bbls lb 38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb 39½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb 18 —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oleate, dms., precip lb .35¼ —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined),
crystalline, flour, classified 8-240 mesh, dms. frt alld lb 14 .15
kgs, ton frt alld lb 12½ —
smaller lots frt alld lb 13 15
250-400 mesh dms. frt alld lb 32 33
kgs. frt alld lb 31 —
500 mesh dms. frt alld lb 35 .37
kgs, frt alld lb 34 —
600 mesh dms. frt alld lb 51 55
kgs frt alld lb 50 —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1c of Denver ¾c per lb higher.
optical floated, kgs. dlvd lb 36 Nt
unclassified, dms. frt alld lb 16 .17
kgs frt alld lb 15 —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb 59½- —
standard, dms lb. 41 —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. 68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb 58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms ... lb. 54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb for 10-lb can, and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works..... ton.33.00 - —
lumps, bgs., works..... ton.36.00 - —
(iron free, bgs, c.l. works, frt equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF gran dms. works lb 27 28
powd. dms. works lb 32 32
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, ens., dms. works lb. .60 - —

Aminoethylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine USP bots dms lb 6.00 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks works ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls. extra zone 1 lb 17 17½
2 ..... lb 19 19½
3 ..... lb 21 21½
4 ..... lb 16 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3) dms., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.10 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammonium (see Ammonia)
Sal gray bgs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
Ammoniac, sal, white gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars works anhyd basis ton 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate USP dms kgs. 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb .80 —
smaller lots frt alld lb .81 1.09
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms. c.l. works lb. 05½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ... lb. .35 - .39
dms. lb .39 .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

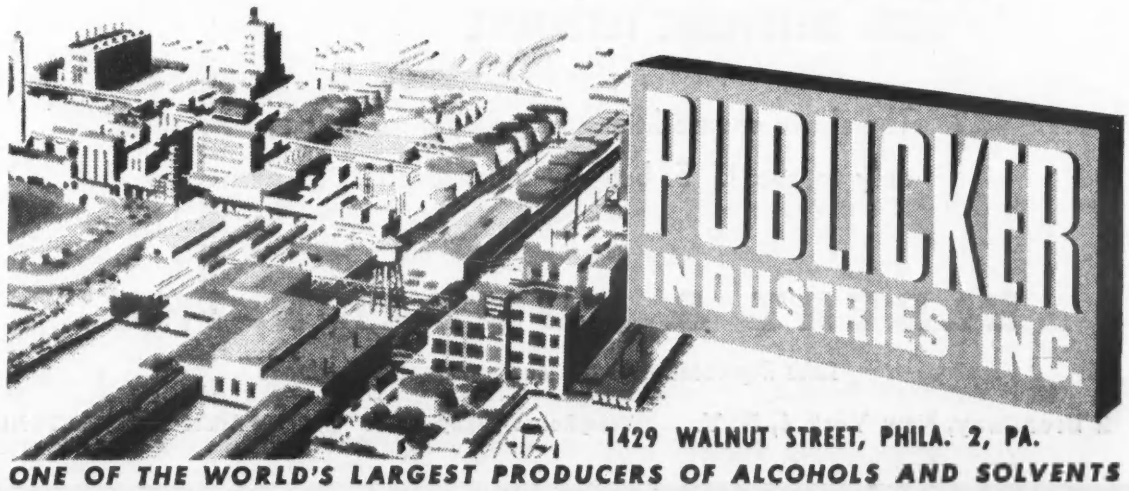
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride tech (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb 75 —
dms ..... lb 80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars..... lb. 4.01 4.17
Linoleate, plastic, 60% dms., works lb 40½ —
kgs works lb 42½ —
25% dms frt alld .... lb 21½- —
tech bbls. works lb 37 —
dms. works lb 39 —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade kgs lb 90 —
tech grade bbls kgs lb 80 —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.48.50 - —
Oleate, dms precip lb 23¼ —
Oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25 .31
Pentaborate, gran. bbls. c.l. works ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.235.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher

Aldrin—Amphetamine Hydrochloride

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate kgs lb 25½ 28¼
Phosphate com'l, bgs., c.l. works, lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- —
dibasic (NF V) bbls dms lb 40 —
tech, bgs. c.l., works ... lb 08 —
l.c.l. works .... lb 08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs .... lb 1.34 1.38
Silicofluoride dms works lb 12 13
Sulphamate bbls, dms works lb 18 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, produ ing ovens ton.32.00 -45.00
converters, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton.50.50 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., basis 100%, works lb. .10½- —
c.l. works lb .15½ —
tanks dlvd or frt alld lb 09 —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - 19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - 30
Thioglycollate, com'l., bgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - 1.60
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., works lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots lb 36.00 —
dextro laevo dms lb 6.50 —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic bots .... lb 34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Amphetamine Phosphate—Black, Carbon, Furnace, High Abrasion

Amphetamine phosphate, dextro, di-basic, bots ..lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms ..lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..lb.33.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil tech. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .28 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .22½ - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .19½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
Butyrate, dms. ..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite USP bots ..lb 1 75 - 1 83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms ..lb. 1.35 - 2.10
Angelica root dom. bls ..lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls ..lb. .75 - .85
Angostura bark, bls ..lb. .48 - .50
Aniline oil, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld ..lb. .17 - .18
Salt, cms., frt. alld ..lb. .20 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..lb. .39 - .40
afloat, bgs ..lb. .38 - —
Cyprus, bgs ..lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs ..lb. .20 - .21
Mexican, bgs ..lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bgs ..lb. .23 - .24
Turkish, bgs ..lb. .21½ - .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Anisic acid powder dms ..lb .24 - .25
Seed, bgs. ..lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90% bbls works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88

Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines ..lb. .42½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho ..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd ..lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works ..lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys ..lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms ..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Apomorphine, USP, bots ..lb.23.40 -23.65
Archil extract, bbls ..lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo.70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) ..25.00 - —
Arnica, flowers, bls ..lb. .40 - .50
root, bls ..lb. 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, cols., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, obls ..lb. No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms ..lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs. ..lb. .35 - .38
powd., obls., dms ..lb. .50 53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.1,034.00-1,100.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.533.50 -595.00
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ..ton.484.00 - —

Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.293.70 -323.00
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.274.45 -302.00
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.254.10 -279.50
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.136.40 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.122.65 -170.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.122.65 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.96.80 -106.50
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.96.80 -106.50
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton.86.90 -93.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.64.90 -70.00
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.57.60 -62.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.54.30 -59.00
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.46.05 -50.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.36.90 -42.00
7M, c.l. 30 tons), mines ..ton.33.95 -36.50
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.32.85 -35.50
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.31.20 -33.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.33.95 -36.50
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.33.95 -36.50
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton.22.40 -32.50
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal .09½ .10
Gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ..ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks tankwagon refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots ..oz. 9.75 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots ..oz. 5.75 - 6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..lb. .50 - .55
tree bark, bgs ..lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ..ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ..ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..lb. .30 .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate bgs. (or equald) ..lb. .12½ .2
Dioxide, dms., works ..lb. .14 - —
Hydrate crystals bgs ..lb .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l ..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .48 - —
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)
X-ray, bbls ..lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms. c.l. works ..ton 55 00 - —
l.c.l. works ..ton 70 00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ..ton.90 00 - —
l.c.l. works. ..ton.100 00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12 50
Barytes, water-grd. paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ..ton.37.60 -37 85
ex whse. N. Y. ..ton.53.45 -61 75
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 19.00 —
95 75% bgs. mines ..ton.20 00 —
Bauxite bulk mines ..ton 8.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..lb. .60 - .70
Root, bls ..lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite 200 mesh bgs. works ton 12 00
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..lb. .73 - .85
tech., cbys., dms ..lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ..lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit ..lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit ..lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit ..lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit ..lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit ..lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit ..lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls ..lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district ..gal. .30 - —
Chicago district ..gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ..gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo ..gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district ..gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ..gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib, ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .22 - —
High grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..lb 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots ..lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..lb 1.80 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..lb 8.90 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..lb 35 00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls ..lb .35 40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb .90 - —
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works ..lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms., works ..lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms ..lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works ..lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..lb 1.60 - —
Betapicolin 98% dms., works ..lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls ..lb .45 .50
Biotin, crvst ..gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots ..lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..lb. 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms ..lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms ..lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms ..lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c per lb. higher
Carbon, channel heads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works ..lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .1250- .13

AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT
from EUROPEAN PRODUCERS

COPPER SULPHATE, small, medium and large Crystals

SODIUM SULPHATE, 95-96%, Bulk or Bagged

RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, 95-96%, Packed in Aluminum lined Drums

LITHOPONE, 29-30%

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE, Food Grade

AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps

POTASSIUM META BISULFITE

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

CRESYLIC ACID

HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE

The above commodities are available for shipment not only to the U. S. but any other destination desired

ELBERT & COMPANY, INC.

Sales Representatives for leading European Producers

2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y. **Telephone: DIgby 8-2670** **Cable Address: ELBERTONIA**

Black, carbon, furnace, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works..... lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls..... lb. .30 - .32
root, bls..... lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls..... lb .65 - .75
Tree bark, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.... lb. .50 - .58

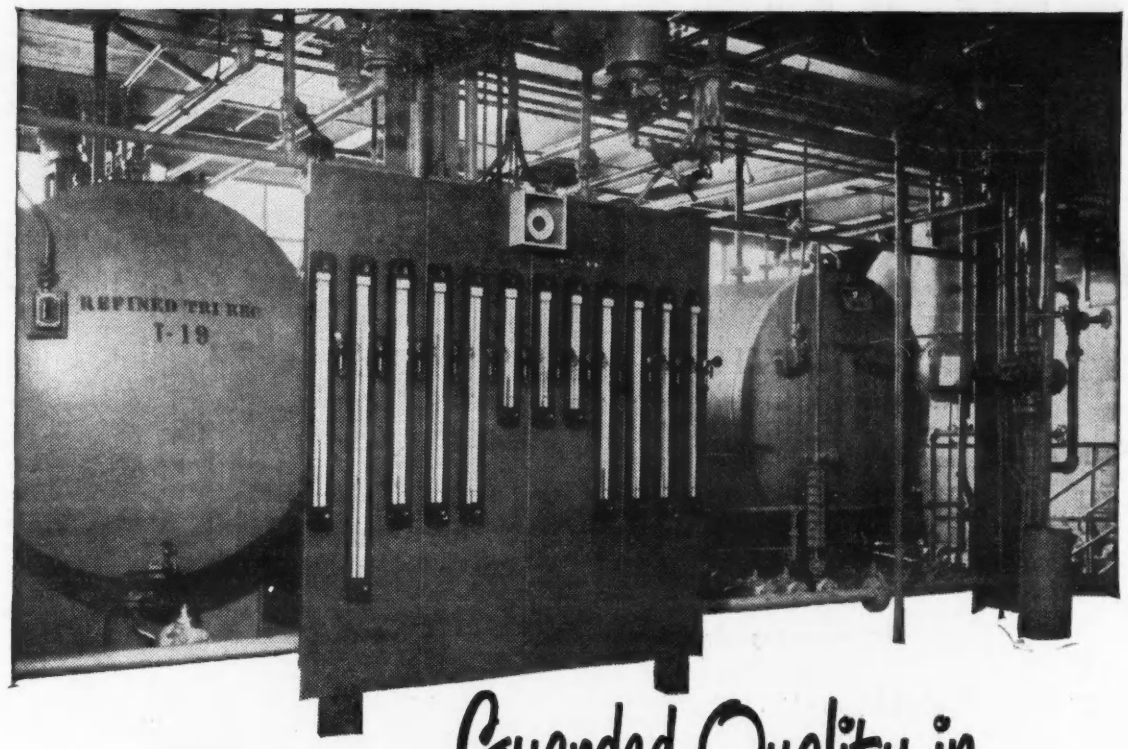
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse..... ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works..... ton.95.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse..... ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 - —
soluble, bgs., cs..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls, litho flushed, same basis lb 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls, same basis ..... lb 15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80% bbls, same basis lb 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Peacock, fugitive (100% color strength, bbls., same basis..lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 3.75 - —
tungstic, bbls..... lb. 4.00 - —
Patent, GP, bbls, same basis lb .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..... lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis... lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs. same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.... ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis..... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 -70.00
Chicago, works..... ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb 40 - 45
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.38.25 - —
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works..... ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works..... ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 16 .23
Borneol, cns. ..... lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyano acetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis..... lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —

Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cns. dms., works, lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3075- —
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05½- .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼- 08¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .08½
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .04¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls works ..... lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb 29 35
Buchu leaves, bls..... lb. .45 - .48
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted, bls..... lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs ..... lb 80 90
Burdock, root, bls ..... lb. .22 .26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, tndust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .34¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30¾- .33¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works... lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms works lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, retd, dms, l.c.l. works lb .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)
Stearate, dms, c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

Black, Carbon, Furnace, High Modulus—Calciferol

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, ars ..... lb 5.00 - 5.25
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated USP, dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots ..... lb 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures..... lb .48 .50
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .27 .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported, bleached, bls lb .70 Nom.
stripped, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —



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Calcium Acetate—Chamomile Flowers

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide (standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton 121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton 52.00 -82.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP gran., bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb. 29½ .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, USA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP bbls dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 25.25 -29.85
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis, cs. 21.00 -23.00
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .41 - .47

Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works, ton. 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs. works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
t.c.l., works lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works. lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .35 .40
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - 4.57

Camphene, dms, incl., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.60 -15.60
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -17.25
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 12.50 -13.50
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs. lb. 3.85 3.90
powd. bxs. lb 4.00 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper lb. 4.65 - 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch lb. .23½- .24
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 70 —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —

Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms. c.s., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .03 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works, lb. .10½- .11¼
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld, lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached bold, fancy, cs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
medium, cs lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 4.00 Nom.
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemala, cs lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Indian, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.90 - 2.95
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg 2.60 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 5,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,668 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 8.75 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .44 - .49
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .40¾- .41
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ex dock lb. .37 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm 'o's same basis lb 24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
longstick, cracked lb. .22 - .22
shipment, bls lb. .22 - .22½
shortstick, bls lb. .19 - .20
shipment, bls lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .18 - .18½
broken, bls lb. .16½- .17
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .26½- .27
broken, bls lb. .24 - .25
unscraped, bls lb. .24½- .25
broken, bls lb. .24 - .25
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .36 - .37
afloat lb. .35 - .36
medium, bls lb. .42 - .43
thin, bls., afloat lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Cassia fistula, pskts lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton lb. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural cns lb. 4.00 -30.00
artificial cns lb. 9.00 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed dms. works lb 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .34 - .34½
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs or more lb. .40 - .50
Cellulose acetate molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls, bgs, works lb 70 —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drums, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. 1.00 1.10
Roman, bls. lb. .80 .85

CELANESE ANNOUNCES

PRODUCTION OF

1,3 BUTYLENE GLYCOL

- Available in commercial quantities
- High boiling solvent and coupling agent
- Low toxicity
- Good humectant

Celanese* 1,3 Butylene Glycol, a high boiling solvent and coupling agent, is interesting as a humectant, solvent, and lubricant in the textile, paper, ink and hydraulic fluid fields. Its low toxicity and hygroscopicity suggests its application in the tobacco, cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. It is a versatile intermediate for surface active agents, rosin esters and allows production of polyester plasticizers with high dielectric constants for use in electrical insulation compounding.

PROPERTIES

Molecular weight	90.12
Form	Sweet viscous liquid
Boiling pt. (760 mm) °C	204
Flash pt. °F	250
Sp. Gr. 20/20	1.0045
Refractive Index 20°C	1.4368
Freezing Point °C	Below —50
Viscosity in cps at 35°C	89
Vapor Pressure 20°C in mm Hg	0.06
Solubility in water	Complete
Hygroscopicity—% water pick up at 80°C, 100% R.H. in 144 hrs	66
Lbs. per gallon	8.4

Investigate Butylene Glycols by writing for Celanese Bulletins. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 506-B, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

2,3 BUTYLENE GLYCOL

Drum quantities of 2,3 Butylene Glycol of high purity are now available. The adjacent hydroxyl groups of this glycol make it interesting as a chemical intermediate for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, resins, elastomers, and chemical specialties.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

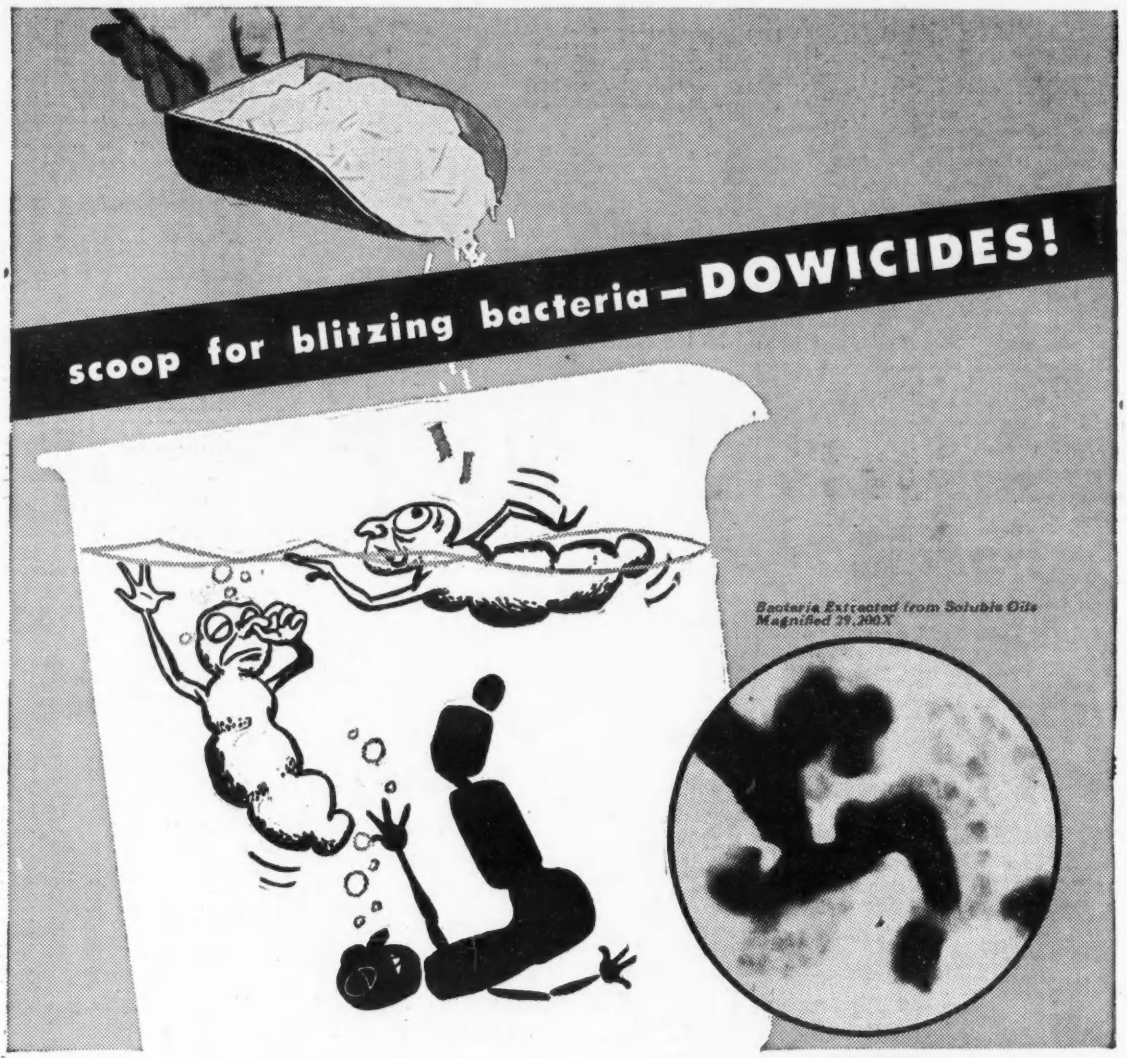
ACIDS · ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · PLASTICIZERS · SOLVENTS

Charcoal, activated USP fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 49.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
c.l., works ton 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton.30.00 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
c.l. works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l. works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me., gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.10 - —
Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb .75 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, dms. frt. alld. lb. .12½ - .13¼
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l. works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro-4(2-Toluidine bbls lb. 1.38 —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.23
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg lb 9.00 - —
1-lb pkg lb 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½ - —
cbys lb. .10¼ - —
8½% bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾ - —
Fluoride bbls., works lb 44½ - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow broken, bgs lb. .32 .35
Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF cns. 100 ozs oz. .30½ - .42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .44 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 6.75 - 6.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.95 - 5.25
Civet, bots oz 4.00 -13.00
artificial, bots lb. 13 75 -15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .44 - .45
afloat, bgs. .42 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .44 - .45
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported, bgs lb No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. .48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½ - —
refd., resale bbls. c.l. ex-whse. gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 6% Co., dms. lb. .38¼ - —
fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼ - —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs. lb. 1.22¼ - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .78½ - .83½
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs. oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots. cns. oz.79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .60 70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .35½ - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls lb. .15 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb .30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbl., c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .523 .543
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu. bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49

Copper oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ None.
Quinolate, fib dms lb 3.50 —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½ - —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1470 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435 - —
l.c.l., works .2585 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470 - .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.262.50 - —
Pacific ports ton.257.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .26 - .26¼
Italian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .30 - .30½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.74 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.55 - 4.07
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - 4.05

Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd., unit-ton 1 75 —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.79.00 Nom.
Coumarin, NF, cns lb 3.00 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.10 1.20
Craneshill root, bls lb. .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal .31 .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.80 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —



Now you can ward off attacks of bacteria and mold before these micro-organisms become numerous enough to shut down production lines and ruin products.

Effective control of mold and bacteria in industry is gained through the use of Dowicides, Dow's industrial germicides and fungicides. Fourteen different kinds of Dowicides are available in both oil and water-soluble types to fight spoilage caused by micro-organisms. Alone, or in combination, they have brought economical microbial control to many industrial processes.

In textiles, Dowicides protect the starch in sizing solutions from decomposition by bacterial attacks. Coating and finishing materials in the leather industry are also protected by Dowicides as is the actual leather itself during salt curing, soaking, brining, pickling, chrome tanning and sammying.

Other industries that receive proved protection by Dowicides include pulp and paper, paint, metal working and lumber.

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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Cryolite—Ethyl Acetoacetate

Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. ..... lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs ..... lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls ..... lb. .50 - .60
Cumene dms., c.l. ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .37
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Cutch extract 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N. gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton. 54.00 - —
pulv. 21% N. bgs. same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane tech. dms. c.l. works, lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol tech. dms. c.l. works, lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ .30
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 .31
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 .29
Cyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works, lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .36½ - —
Cyclopropane USP 2 lb cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots ..... gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots ..... gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald, lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
DDD tech. fine grd. fib dms. c.l. works lb. .51 - —
c.l. works lb. 51½ - —
lump fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, works ..... ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock 14½%P. paper bgs. works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb 11 - 12
Neutral less 2% ffa. bbls lb 21 - 22
over 2% ffa. bbls lb 20 - 21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, dms. lb. 20.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. ..... 100 lbs 8.35 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.09 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.24 - —
dark, paper, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.34 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.94 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.09 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, bgs ..... lb. .0860 .0910
Dextrose USP dms ..... lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 5.00 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 —
tech. bots. works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs. c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ..... ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast, ton. 62.00 - —
California ..... ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .75¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .76¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½ - .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41½ - .41¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .39 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .61½ - —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works ..... lb. 75 80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 27 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb 28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l. works lb. 41¼ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. 42 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l. frt alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34¼ - .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35¼ - .35¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½ - .33
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .60½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. ..... lb. .43 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —
Borohorate dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l. works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots ... kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots ..... gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots ..... oz. 23.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, taurate, dms ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, dms. ..... lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms. ..... lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate hospitals vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Diisobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾ - .42
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .42¾ - .43
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Dimethyl chloroacetal dms. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works. lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .28¾ - .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾ - .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27 - .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .78¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .77 - —
Sulphate 55-gal. ret. dms. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 16 - —
10-gal ret dms. works lb 16½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms. c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb .32 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb 1 40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms ..... lb. .20 - —
purified, dms ..... lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms ..... lb. .10 - —
refd., dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms. work lb 13 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb 14 - —
tanks works lb 12 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .42½ - .43
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. ..... gal. .58 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ..... lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works ..... lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb 13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica ..... lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs ..... lb 45 .47
mass, cs ..... lb 90 1.00
reeds, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	3.65 3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb	7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb	5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb	4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb	4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. tots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10 - —
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10 - —
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95 - —
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05 - —
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb	3.75 - —
No. 9, cns.	lb	3.75 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb	3.00 - —
No. 11, cns.	lb	2.25 - —
No. 12, cns.	lb	3.00 - —
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95 - —
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00 - —
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05 - —
No. 21, cns.	lb	4.70 - —
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95 - —
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65 - —
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95 - —
No. 8, cns.	lb	10.95 - —
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
No. 11, cns.	lb	13.50 - —
No. 22, cns.	lb	9.15 - —
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65 - —
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. tots works 25-50 lb. tots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns	lb.	16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns	lb.	10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20 Orange AD	lb.	.64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74 - —
131 Orange Y	lb.	.47 - —
161 Orange RR	lb.	.55 - —
176 Fast red A conc	lb.	.90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68 - —
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71 - —
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91 - —
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84 - —
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%	lb.	2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb.	.86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double	lb.	.89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150%	lb.	.97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc, 150%	lb.	1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc	lb.	1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb.	2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc	lb.	3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200%	lb.	3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra	lb.	2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175%	lb.	3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.80 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.35 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00 - —
double paste	lb.	4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.68 - —
double paste	lb.	3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN,	lb.	2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150%	lb.	2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue No. 550	lb.	.81 - —
Jet, No 551	lb.	.89 - —
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90 - —
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.37 - —
Yellow, C	lb.	1.18 - —
FN, conc	lb.	1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Auramine, O	lb.	1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21 - —
Jet	lb.	1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60 - —
Y, extra	lb.	.64 - —
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.05 - —
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04 - —
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.16 - 1.20
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. .92 - .95
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .07½ - .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech. bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst. bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 140.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots. ..... oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz. 33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. ..... oz. 32.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½ - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.12 - —
15 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP hospital cns. lb 75 - .90
Industrial, USP dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¾ - .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½ - .10
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾ - .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼ - .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½ - .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .20¼ - .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½ - .20¼
NF, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .56½ - .60½

—in drums equipped with

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLOSURES

The Atlas Lubricant Corp. in New Orleans ships thousands of drums every month to most of the world's markets. And every one of these Atlas drums leaves the plant with its contents *sealed safe* by Tri-Sure Closures*.

Atlas, one of the first users of all-lithographed drums, has made Tri-Sure protection a *must* for its fine motor oils and lubes. The result is that Atlas products are always secure—all over the world—from leakage, seepage, tampering and undetected pilferage.

Give *your* products the protection that the world's leading shippers have *proved* dependable—the Tri-Sure *flange*, *plug* and *seal*. On your next drum order, specify "Tri-Sure Closures". Your supplier will deliver your drums equipped with Tri-Sure flanges and plugs; you apply the seals.

** The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 28 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Ethyl Acrylate—Glycerin, Dynamite

Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.49¾-	—
less than truckload, dlvd.	lb.	.58¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46¾-	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.70 -	.75
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.41 -	.43
Butyrate, bots	gal.	5.10 -	6.00
cns, works	lb.	.86 -	.87
dms. works	lb.	.90 -	—
Carbamate (see Urethane)			
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 -	.20
cyls., same basis	lb.	.20 -	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
USP, bbls., cyls	lb.	.22 -	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.65 -	.70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90 -	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	3.80 -	4.27
cbys., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.42¼-	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l and truckload works	lb.	.50 -	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½-	.60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.55	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO2, dms, works.	lb.	.55 -	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks	lb.	.13 -	—
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks	lb.	.32 -	—
Ethylcellulose, 5lb dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.54 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.56 -	.64
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.10 -	—
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, frt. dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.48 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46 -	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.55 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½-	—
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.33 -	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85 -	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb	6.75 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80 -	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns	lb.	3.42 -	4.50
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.18 -	.20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
French, bgs	lb.	.14½	Nom.
Indian, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.14	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.07 -	.07¼
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½-	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½-	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	31.50	-32.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.55 -	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton	140.00 -	—
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area	ton	130.00	-132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton	48.50	-50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	47.00	-48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine	ton	41.50	- —
foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton	38.00	- —
metallurgical grade, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l	ton	38.00	- —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine	ton	39.00	- —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	40.00	- —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	41.00	- —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York	ton	37.00	- —
washed gravel, 70% CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	43.00	- —
60% CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton	40.00	- —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works	lb.	.0625-	.0675
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0675-	.0725
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0420-	.045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0395 -	.0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware; in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.55 -	.62
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs., c.l. Fla. Ga mines	ton	30.00 -	—
Tex., mines	ton	27.00 -	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton	30.00	-40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	09½-	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28¾-	.29¾
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.29¾-	.30¾
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27 -	.28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45 -	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.73 -	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks	gal.	.1075-	—
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks.	gal.	.1285-	.136
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks	gal.	.105 -	.11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks	gal.	.10375-	.1075
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.1275-	.13
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks	gal.	.06875-	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.15 -	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.30 -	.32
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20 -	.22
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.21 -	.23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.65 -	4.15
prime, cns., dms	lb.	2.20 -	3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.65 -	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	8.75 -	9.50
from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	10.50	-14.00
Root, African, bls	lb.	.44 -	.45
Cochin, unbleached, bgs	lb.	.55 -	.56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.68 -	.69
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.64	Nom.
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.60	Nom.
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs	lb.	.52 -	.53
Rhattoon, bgs	lb.	.50 -	.51
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat	lb.	.35 -	.36
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	13.00	-16.00
Glauber's salt, ennyd (see Sodium sulphate) cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	ton	45.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton	50.00 -	—
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.21 -	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¼-	.58
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs), dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	.28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 -	.30
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28 -	.31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 -	.33
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 -	.34
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31 -	.35
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32 -	.36
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33 -	.37
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 -	.37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	.38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36 -	.39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	.40½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38 -	.42
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39 -	.43
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.46 -	.54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.40 -	.50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54 -	.58
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.54½-	.58½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53½-	.57½

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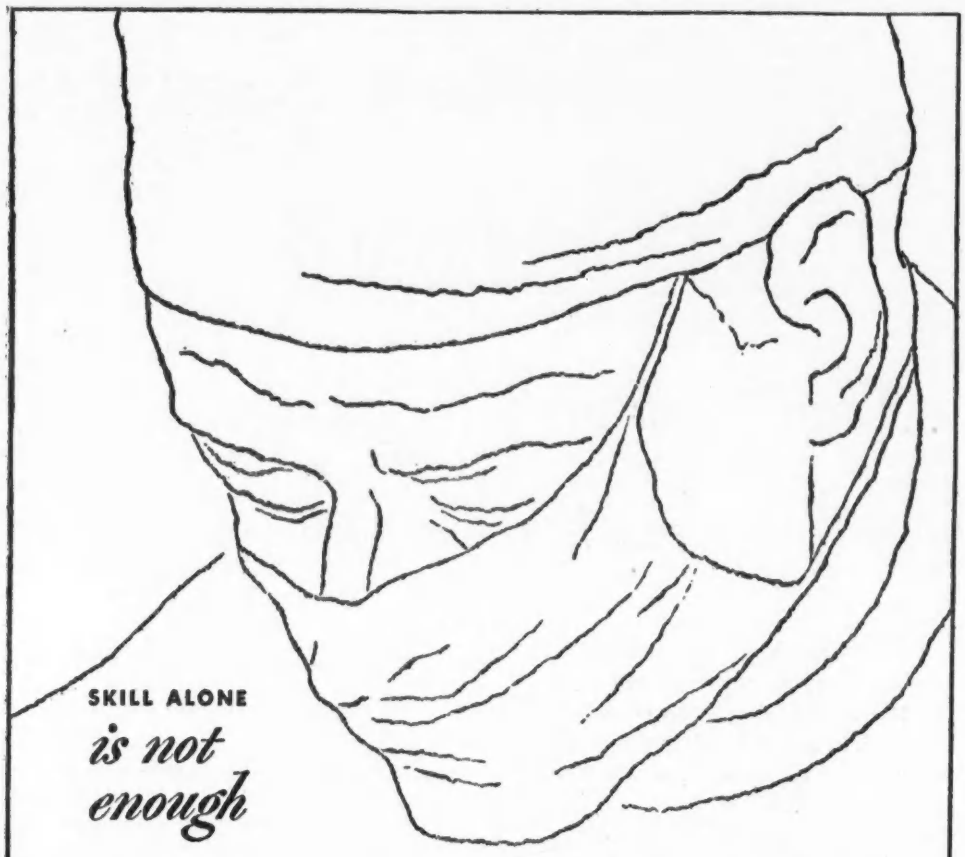
Schibley & Ossmann, Inc., 33 Public Square, Cleveland 13, Ohio

Ecclestone Chemical Co., 2673 Guoin, Detroit 7, Michigan

Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¼ - .58
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¾ - .58½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.53¾ - .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55½ - .60
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		
c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54¾ - .58¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55¼ - .59
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.54¼ - .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54½ - .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54⅝ - .58⅜
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.53⅜ - .57⅛
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)		
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures	lb.	13 - 13½
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots.	oz.	13.00 -14.00
USP IX bots	oz.	14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.52 - .53
Graphite, imported amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.
90-92% powd., bgs., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.
97% powd., bgs., ex whse	lb.	No prices.
flake, No 1 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse	lb.	No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse	lb.	No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd.	lb.	.16 - —
White, choice, loose	lb.	.17¼ - .17½
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).		
Yellow, loose	lb.	.16¼ - .16¾
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
16-20% bbls. same basis	lb.	.38½ - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½ - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½ - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½ - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¼ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¾ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46 - —
45-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45¾ - .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12½ - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¼ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14½ - .15½
17-19% bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¾ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15 - .17
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼ - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.15¾ - —
24-25% bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼ - .17
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¼ - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼ - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19½ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24½ - —
45-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¾ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼ - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27¼ - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28½ - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C. S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.95 - 1.05
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.37½ - .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).		
Malachite thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb	3.00 - —
tungstic bbls. works	lb	3.40 - —
Paris (see P).		
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works,	lb	4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs	lb	2.60 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.	lb.	.60 - .65
ordinary, cs.	lb.	.49 - .51
Wood, bls.	lb.	.35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins	lb.	1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.	lb.	3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)		
Aloe (see A.).		
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb	.90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls.	lb.	.21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).		
Asphaltum (see A)		
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.65 - .70
Camphor (see C).		
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .27
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .22
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.17½ - .19½
Manila, loba B, bgs.	lb.	No prices.
C, bgs.	lb.	.32 - .33
CBB, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
CNE, bgs.	lb.	No prices.
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
DK, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .24
dust, bgs.	lb.	.12½ - .13½
soft, MA, bgs.	lb.	.25 - .26
WS, bgs	lb.	No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.32 - .33
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26 - .27
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .41
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs	lb.	.23 - .25
dust, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .10
E, bgs.	lb.	.14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13½ - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .10
East India, black, bold, bgs.	lb.	.13½ - .14½
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14 - .16
nubs, bgs	lb.	.23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .36
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .25
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.09½ - .11
dust, bgs.	lb.	.09½ - .11
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.12½ - .13½
Elemi, cns.	lb.	.24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.12 - .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc	lb.	.12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.	lb	.35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.	lb	.31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).		
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.55 - .65
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.45 - .50
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.39 - .45
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.31½ - .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.	lb.	.44 - .50
Mastic, cs.	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12 - .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.20 - .30
Gum, opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	No stocks.
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).		
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.	lb.	.06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt.	equald	ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt.	equald	ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt.	equald	ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt,	equald	ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.		ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt	equald	ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt.	equald	ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt	equald	ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt.	equald	ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt.	equald	ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt.	equald	ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald		ton 9.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, Southard, Okla., frt. equald.		ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald		ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.		ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N Y. frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald.		ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.		ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids Mich., frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N Y., frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
National City Mich., frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
New Brighton N Y., frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt equald		ton 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N H., frt.	equald	ton 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.		ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.		ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.		ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater Texas, frt	equald	ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works		ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works		ton.21.00 - —



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Hawthorn Berries—Lead, Metal

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.30	3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.90	.95
imp., black, whole bls	lb.	.25	.30
ground, bxs	lb.	.30	.35
powder, bxs	lb.	.32	.37
white, whole, bls	lb.	.25	.30
powder, bxs	lb.	.35	.45
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.85	2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.38
Henna leaves, bls	lb	23	25
powd., bbls., bgs	lb	27	29
Heptane (industrial) Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.10	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.1375	.1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)			
Hexanol normal dms. c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)			
Hexane (industrial) group 3, tanks, gal.		.1405	.148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	—
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00	—
works	lb.	16.00	17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb	18.00	—
works	lb.	18.00	20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots	kilo.	375.00	—
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb dms., 50 kilo lots, works	kilo.	100.00	120.00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110.00	130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	13.75	13.85
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots	oz.	13.00	16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	7.75	—
Hops, NF, bls	lb	40	45
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.15	.18
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	31.00	37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00	37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib, cns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works	lb.	.55	.60
Peroxide, USP, bbls	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.24½	.25½
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.26½
tanks	lb.	.20¾	—
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.			
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms	lb.	.90	—
tech. dms. frt. equald	lb.	.73	.79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	9.10	10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	13.75	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.50	18.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	12.50	13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.55	.60

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls	lb.	.28	.28½
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.50	21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd	lb.	4.90	—
tins, dlvd	lb.	5.00	—
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.70	1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars	lb.	2.55	2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms.	lb.	6.50	—
Idoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	4.70	4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	5.55	14.90
Beta, cns	lb.	7.00	9.35
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	6.00	7.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	6.40	7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
solut., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
dms	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate NF, bots	lb.	13.50	14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs.		6.25	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.50	—
cryst. tech. c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		5.25	6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs.		5.75	8.25
USP, dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
solut. 42° Be (60% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.80
Gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83	.95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd	lb.	4.45	4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb	2.80	—
Iodide, bgs	lb.	3.66	3.73
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7-8% Fe, dms, frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)			
USP, cryst, bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	.85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.58
brown, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.77	.97
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.72	1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Propionate, cns	lb.	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb	.50	.53
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.10	4.50
Isopentane, dms., works	lb	.45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	.14¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)			
Benzene (see Cumene)			
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).			
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).			
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.43	.45
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48	.50
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	.18
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.85

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.80	.90
Kaolin (see China clay)			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks,	gal.	.09375	—
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks	gal.	.101	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	.13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.09	.0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925	.09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11	—
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Kyanite, imp. low iron content 10 mesh whse	ton	85.00	95.00
calcined, grain 10-mesh, whse	ton	95.00	105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.55
Lanolin, anhyd. cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.32	.34
pharmaceutical USP, dms., works	lb	28	31
hydrous	lb	27	29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.19⅜	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb	20	25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb	08	08¾
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Turkish, bls	lb.	.11½	.12
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	55	60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	20	25
select, bls	lb	60	65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.22	—
gran, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	—
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms.	lb	39	—
Iodide, NF V, tars	lb	3.30	—
Linoleate, precip., 26-15%, dms.,	lb.	.34½	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.17	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1680	—

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Lead, Metallic Paste—Manganese Oleate

Lead, metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs. l.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —

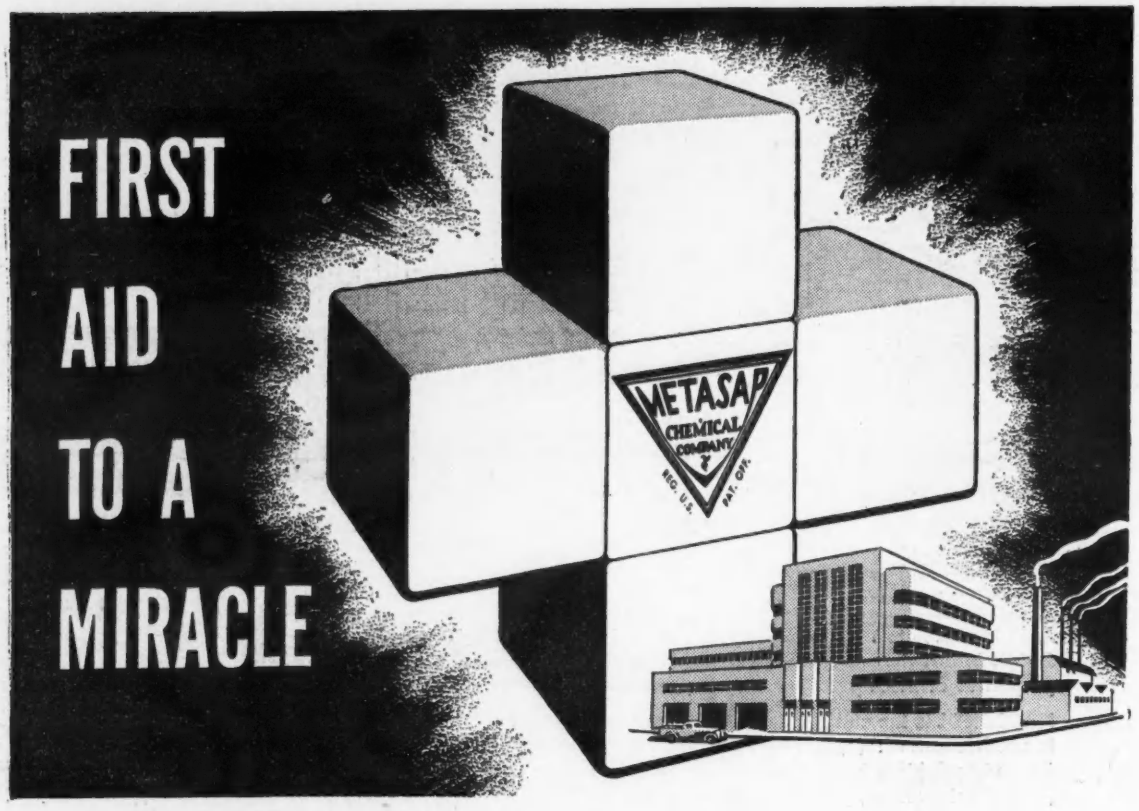
Lead sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 10.50 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Carey, Ohio. ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark ton. 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 11.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 14.00 - —

Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 15.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone, grd. ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalylacetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.80 - 7.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 60.00 -62.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 61.00 -63.00
Litharge, com'l, powd. bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10⅜- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.35 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo bots kilo. 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
afloat lb. 1.33 - 1.35
West Indian, cs lb. 1.35 - 1.38
broken, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Madder, Dutch bgs lb 29 39
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county Pa Frt equald. with N Y C on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb 1.60 —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls, works lb .09 .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Maleic annydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic annydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb 1.00 1.25
Blue, bls. lb 95 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .38 .40
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb 12 12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb .21 —
Chloride, anhyd., dms works lb .20 .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb 14 —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.00 —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —



There's a miracle thruout the land—the miracle of modern industrial production successfully meeting the countless demands of today's standard of living.

And here, at Metasap, it's our good fortune to be in touch with numerous phases of this miracle . . . for manufacturers across the nation, in a great number of fields, rely on Metasap Stearates to help them achieve the quality products they require. For example:

LACQUER and VARNISH—Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates give outstanding flatting results.

PAINT—Metasap Aluminum, Zinc and Magnesium Stearates provide the ideal answer to pigment suspension problems; produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

LUBRICANTS—Metasap Stearates offer a wide range of quality bases that enable the grease manufacturer to achieve any desired effect.

RUBBER—Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates prevent uncured and processed rubber stock from sticking; serve as good mold lubricants.

METALS—Metasap Calcium Stearate acts as a grinding aid, and as a lubricant in wire drawing.

PLASTICS—Metasap Calcium, Zinc and Barium Stearates assure improved internal lubrication that results in: (a) superior preforms and finished products; (b) increased output; (c) longer mold life.

PENCILS—Metasap Lead and Magnesium Stearates promote smooth writing qualities.

Metasap Stearates are also used in the COSMETIC, PAPER, TEXTILE and OTHER INDUSTRIES, and in the CONSTRUCTION FIELD. The many important services they perform cannot be enumerated here. But read about them in our free 32-page book: Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry. Send for a copy today.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 10, HARRISON, N. J.
BRANCHES: BOSTON • CHICAGO • CEDARTOWN, GA. • RICHMOND, CALIF.
Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —

Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade 98% bgs., dlvd. S E lb .05¼ .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 83.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark E Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American 30-32% tannin c.l., ex dock ton. 57.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large es lb 1 10 1.35
small es lb 85 1.00
Mannitol, com'l dms. works lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .44 - .45
Chilean, bls. lb. .40 - .40½
French, bls lb. .42 - .45
Peruvian, bls. lb. .40 - .41
February shipment, bls lb. .37 - —
Matico leaves bls lb 25 .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb 35 —
500 lbs. or more, works lb 33½ —
less 500 lbs. works lb 33½ —
Menadione USP pots gram .06½ —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 14.50 -14.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate cns lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms ton lots works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. 42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. 44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - 6.72
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - 7.02
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide red, NF (see Red precipitate)
yellow tech (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - 5.19
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde dms. works lb 78 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. 76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol natural denaturing grade dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. 78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. 79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. 70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c higher

synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. 44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. 49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. 32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. 49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. 54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. 35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97½% fib dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. 57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic dms. c.l., works frt. alld. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra cns. lb 4.00 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½- .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11½
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb .49 —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non ret dms., any quantity works lb .08 —
tanks works lb .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.95 - 4.30
cbys., works lb. 3.25 - —
Lactate dms. c.l. works lb .35 —
Methacrylate dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate USP bots lb 2 10 2.20
fib dms lb 1 90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots lb. 3.40 - —
Salicylate USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 - —

Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylal refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 —
tanks works lb. .09 —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs lb. .85 .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs and more same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots frt alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue 100-lb lots kgs. frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd E lb 11½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone A cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —

Methylnapthyl ketone cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone 250-lb dms., less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue) dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mica dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite bgs c.l. works, frt alld. E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05⅜- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½ —
paint or lacq. bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾ —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —

Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss R. ½c higher. W of Rockies 1c higher

Manganese Resinate—Monoethylamine

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .14½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½- .15¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .43
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - .45¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. 24¾- —
200 1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. 29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits see Petroleum mineral spirits
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. 26½ .27½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .26½- —
Molybdate orange (see orange molybdate)
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo powd kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt alld., or dlvd. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c higher
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. frt alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaipnanapithylamine, dms., works lb. 88 - —
Monoethylamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —

little fellow with BIG appetite

Aviator's helmet with fur completely eaten away by larvae of the webbing clothes moth. Cocoons are seen on the upper portion. (Photo by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.)

Tineola Biselliella Hummel has a monstrous appetite for a little fellow . . . especially when he is in the larva stage. His favorite dishes are fur, woolen garments, rugs and anything else derived from hair or wool. The damage he does runs into figures that almost are beyond belief.

Tineola Biselliella Hummel, commonly known as "the webbing clothes moth," can be controlled easily and economically . . . in homes and in storage vaults . . . through the use of Santochlor, Monsanto's para-dichlorobenzene.

Santochlor is safe and easy to use. It is relatively harmless to human beings and lower animals and presents no fire hazard. Its pleasant odor disappears within a few minutes after garments are removed from storage.

Currently, manufacture for defense has first call at Monsanto. Hence, for civilian use, Monsanto insecticidal and herbicidal chemicals are in short or critical supply. Literature and information on any of the products and their applications will be sent upon request to any Monsanto Sales Office or to MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

INSECTICIDAL CHEMICALS
ortho-DICHLOROBENZENE (Commercial Grade)
SANTOBANE® (DDT)
SANTOCHLOR® (para-Dichlorobenzene)
SANTOPHEN® 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
TRICHLOROBENZENE, Technical
NIFOS®-T (Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate, Tech. For agricultural use only)
NIRAN® (Parathion. For agricultural use only)

HERBICIDAL CHEMICALS
2,4-D ACID
2,4-D SODIUM SALT
2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER
2,4,5-T ACID
2,4,5-T ISOPROPYL ESTER
SANTOBRITE® (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Tech.)
SANTOPHEN 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Tech.)
®Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Monoethylorthotoluidine—Oil, Coconut

Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls....lb. .80 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis....lb. .31 —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works....lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works....lb .49 - —
Morphine, cns....oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns....oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works....lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .62 - —
tanks, works....lb. .60 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs....lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls....lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 5.85 - —
Musk, synthetic, ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 5.60 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 1.65 - —
25 lbs., cns....lb. 1.75 - —
5 lbs., cns....lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls....lb. No prices.
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .28 - —
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .09½- .09¾
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures..lb. .17 - .17½
English, yellow, bgs....lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .08 - .08½
Oriental, bgs., source....lb. .10 - .10½
yellow, bgs., source....lb. .18 - .18½
Washington, yellow source, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton.48.00 -50.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock....ton.72.00 -73.00
J2, bgs., ex dock....ton.39.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld..lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis....lb. .0675- .0700
Naphthalene, dom., refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis..lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .06½- .07
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio....M c.f. .04269- —
2. Refugio....M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston....M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi....M c.f. .04086- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine....M c.f. .04973- —
6. Mt. Pleasant....M c.f. .06528- —
7B. Abilene....M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo....M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland....M c.f. .04835- —
9. Wichita Falls....M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa....M c.f. .04120- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd....lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works..lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works....lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls....lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms, frt adjusted..kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms, frt adjusted..kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., d.n.49 40 - —
tins 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin.10.95 - —
Nikethamide, cbys....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld....lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - .32
18-25 cps., c.l....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .22 - .34
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .36 - .38
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., c.l., same basis....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .39 - .41
5-6, 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .38 - .40

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable

Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution tanks, work. N ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works, ammo., ship't., unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge bulk works unit ton 3.25 + 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works....lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs....lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs....lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, 110's, cs....lb. .71 - .72
West Indian, bgs....lb. .49 - .50
Nux vomica, bls....lb .10 .12
powdered, bbls, bxs....lb .13 .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100° 140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J. tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd....lb. .36 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works. lb 83 —
Oil, abies siberica, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.15 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns....lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil pimento).
Amyris, dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots....lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots....lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Apricot kernels, USP, dms....lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms....lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars....lb. .22¾- .23
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns....lb. 3.75 - 5.75
natural, NF Italian, cns....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Birchtar, crude, cns....lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns....lb. 4.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms....lb. 4.80 - 5.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignatoe wood)
Bone, dms. works gal .65 .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
tech., dms....lb 2.10 2.35
Calamus, cns....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, oms....lb. .26 - .60
white, dms....lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns....lb. 5.75 - 7.75
rectified, cns....lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns....lb. 4.05 - 5.50
Cardamom, NF, bots....lb.60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms....lb. 4.90 - 6.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l....lb. .3575- —
dms., l.c.l....lb. .3625- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .3685- —
l.c.l....lb. .3935- —
tanks....lb. .3760- —
unbodied, dms., c.l....lb. .3735- —
l.c.l....lb. .3785- —
tanks....lb. .3610- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l....lb. .4050- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .3350- —
l.c.l....lb. .3400- —
tanks....lb. .3225- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks....lb. .32½ Nom.
No. 1, USP, dms., c.l....lb. .3375- —
l.c.l....lb. .3425- —
tanks....lb. .32½- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l..lb. .3525- —
l.c.l....lb. .3575- —
tanks....lb. .3400- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. tanks....lb. .18 Nom.
75% (60-62% fat), dms....lb. .26 Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns....lb. .55 - 1.10
Celeryseed, bots....lb.16.50 -18.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns. dms....lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Java, true, cns....lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Java type, cns....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .21¼ Nom.
Pac. Coast....lb. .20¼ Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .2725- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .30 - —

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PLANTS: BROOKLYN, N. Y. • LOS ANGELES, CAL. • MONTREAL, QUE. • PARIS, FRANCE
SALES OFFICES: ATLANTA • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DALLAS • PHILADELPHIA
ST. LOUIS • TOLEDO • TORONTO
STOCKS CARRIED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms....lb. .13½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.85 - 1.90
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .25¼- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .13 - —
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .06 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l., New York. E..lb. .31¾ Nom.
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29½ Nom.
Costus, bots.....oz.25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .25½- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E..lb. .12½- —
raw, 50% tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06 - —
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .33¼- .33½
tankcars.....lb. .30 Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 8.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, india, bots.....lb. 6.25 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, oots., dms lb. 4.50 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 5.25 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.55
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 8,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic pure bots.....oz 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.25.00 -27.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.50 -31.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.22.00 -25.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .28 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Juniper berry NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech, cns.....lb .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease)
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.25
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.50 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns..lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless, bot lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2320- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2360- .2400
tankcar.....lb. .2200- .2220
tankwagon.....lb. .2230- .2250
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2380- —
tanks.....lb. .22 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms..lb. .26 - .26½
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .39½- .40
20°, dms.....lb. .38½- .39
30°, dms.....lb. .36½- .37
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .31½- .32½
tankcars.....lb. .29½- .30
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .22 - .22½
Olibanum, bots.....lb 5.25 7.65
extra fine bots.....lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 3.30 - 3.50
foots, dms.....lb. .20 - .20½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed USP Brazilian cns. dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.170.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F tanks East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.24.50 -26.00
Peach kernel USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .27 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, New York.....lb. .30½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.80
redist., USP, dms.....alb. 7.45 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude dms.....lb No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. 71 - —
t.c.l.....gal. 72 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C.....gal. .90 - —
steam-dist. dms ex whse., non-ret. dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —

Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .22½- .23
Red, saponified, dms.....lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks.....lb. .25½- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .30¼- .31½
tanks.....lb. .28¾- —
single dist., dms.....lb. .27¾- .29
tanks.....lb. .26¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.35.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish tech., cns., dms..lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 3.00 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 2.10
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .19 - —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2380- —
tanks.....lb. .2200- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .31½- —
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -38.50
Oil, soybean, crude, tanks, mills..lb. .21¾ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .13¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2575- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2640- .2690
tanks.....lb. .2440- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2480- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2540- .2590
tanks.....lg. .2340- —
edible, dms.....lb. .28½ Nom.
tanks.....lb. .25 Nom.
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.10 - 5.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1920- .20
tankcars.....lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars.....lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
Tansy, dms.....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C.....gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 1.80 - 2.85
white, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.10
technical, white, cns.....lb. .40 5.00
Oil, tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .38 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .39½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
tanks.....lb. .38 - .38¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .32 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.00
Haitian, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms.....gal 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 6.00 -18.00
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung)

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

Try Exchange Oil of Orange for yourself. Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength.* You'll like it...and you'll buy it!

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Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Wormseed—Pepper, Black

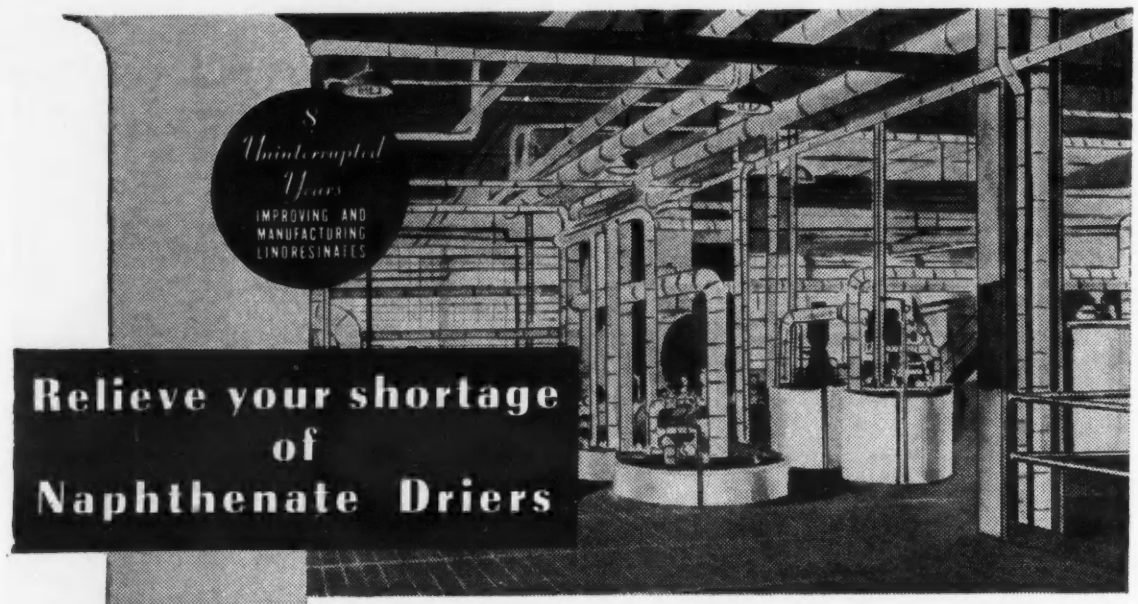
Oil, wormseed, NF, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..... lb.15.00 -18.00
extra, bots. ..... lb.18.50 -26.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms ..... lb. .30¼- .31½
tankcars ..... lb. .28¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .19½- .20
Olivine aggregate c.l. mines ton 7 00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 10 00 —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12 00 —
Opium USP cns ..... lb 19 20 -19 45
gran. USP cns ..... lb 21 65 -21 90
powd. USP cns ..... lb 21 65 -21.90
Orange cadmium tropone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome (see bbls. N. of Tenn and N. Miss. R. includ Haven, O. Tenn. and N. C. & of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul ..... lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss. N. C. S. C. Tenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex. 1½c El Paso Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Orange, chrome dinitroanilin toner ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral American bbls. c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. 2310 —
Molybdate, bbls. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Persian bbls ..... lb 30 - 45
Orange flowers bls ..... lb 40 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..... lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls ..... lb. .17 - 18
Oregano, Italian, bgs..... lb. .15 - .20
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine bls..... lb. .18 .20
powdered bbls., bxs..... lb .23 24
Verona, bls ..... lb. .15 .18
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .19 - .24
Orthocresotinbiphenyl dms. c.l. works ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same oasis ..... lb. 33 - —
tanks same oasis ..... lb 31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls..... lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs or more ..... lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin. d m s., dlvd. ..... lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret dms. c.l same basis ..... lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms c.l. same basis ..... lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms ..... lb. 50 .59
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.... lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works... lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine USP bots ..... gram 3.60 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up ..... lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. ..... kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Ceylon, cs. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride USP cns., 1,000-oz lots ..... oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs..... lb. .29½- Nom.
Portuguese, bgs..... lb. .41 - .42
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works..... lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted ..... lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss ..... lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more ..... gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. ..... lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. ..... lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y ..... lb. .0695 - —
130-132 ASTM, loose c.l., refy ..... lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM, loose c.l., ref'y ..... lb. .0720- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. ..... lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bags and cans, c.l., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. ..... lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis. ..... lb. .18 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis. ..... lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis. ..... lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery ..... lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l. same basis. ..... lb. .16 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis. ..... lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. same basis. ..... lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
USP, X, 6b. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. ..... lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs ..... lb. .20½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde tech. 98% 55 gals., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works ..... lb. .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald ..... lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works ... lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. ..... lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
Paraphenylenediamine rectified, dms. works ..... lb. 2.30 2.80
technical refined dms. same basis ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins ..... lb. .72 - —
tech., dms. works ..... lb 1.50 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls. works ..... lb 70 —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
flake, same basis ..... lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs ..... lb. .35 .40
ground, bxs ..... lb .40 .48
powder bxs ..... lb .43 .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over ..... lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Pearl ash, 45% packed mfr. ..... ton. 70.00 -71.00
Pectin citrous NF powd. bbls ..... lb 2.00 2.00
tech., powd., bbls ..... lb. 1.35 —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units ..... vl 102 —
200,000 units ..... vl 151½- —
500,000 units ..... vl 28 —
1,000,000 units ..... vl. 52 —
2,000,000 units ..... vl 1.00 —
bulk, sterile over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units 04 —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units 03½ —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium unlabeled, vials 100,000 units ..... vl. 10¾ —
200,000 units ..... vl 16 —
500,000 units ..... vl .30½ —
1,000,000 units ..... vl 57 —
2,000,000 units ..... vl 1.03 —
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units ..... 04½ —
Pennyroyal herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l works frt equald ..... lb .20 —
l.c.l. same oasis ..... lb 23 .28
truckload 20,000 lbs. min same basis ..... lb 20¼ —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 ..... gal. .12 - .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs ..... lb. 1.90 - —
February shipment, bgs..... lb. 1.68 - —
March shipment, bgs..... lb. 1.65 - —
May, bgs. ..... lb. 1.63 - —



Relieve your shortage of Naphthenate Driers

Harshaw's

RECENTLY IMPROVED
LINORESINATES

Maintaining your maximum production capacity is facilitated by quick adoption of Harshaw's newly improved Linoresinate Driers. Transition from naphthenates to these newly improved Linoresinates can be accomplished with a minimum of interruption.

Because their metal content is identical with that of conventional naphthenates, Harshaw's Linoresinate Driers are worthy replacements for naphthenates in your formulations on a pound for pound basis. Not only does their excellent overall drying performance compare with that of naphthenates, but they have outstanding stability in paint and varnish vehicles, as well as in storage.

Since early in the years of World War II, Harshaw has manufactured and improved its Linoresinate driers. Our manufacturing facilities have been improved too . . . Harshaw Driers are produced with up-to-date equipment in a large new factory.

Rush me a test sample of _____

My Name _____

Co. Name _____

Address _____ Zone ____ State ____

City _____

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

HARSHAW'S LINORESINATE DRIERS

COBALT LIQUID 6%
COBALT LIQUID 4%
MANGANESE LIQUID 6%
LEAD LIQUID 24%
LEAD LIQUID 16%
MANGANESE LIQUID 4%
IRON LIQUID 6%

Pepper, red, Carolina longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.33
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.28	.30
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Mexican sports, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment	lb.	.35	.36
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.47	.48
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.22	.27
White, bgs	lb.	3.00	3.15
shipment, bgs	lb.	2.85	2.90
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls	lb	80	90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., of truckload works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.05
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06⅛	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09⅛	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅛	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	4.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l. group 3	gal	26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal	26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal	26	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal	44	—
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.50	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.12	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.15	2.20
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.13	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	1.67	2.07
255 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax			
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral Spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast tanks N J. N Y.,	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30	.30½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	158	—
San Francisco	gal	152	—
Seattle Wash	gal	158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—

Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP dms. 100 lbs	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP synthetic dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
tar, distilled, dms. c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same oasis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein USP or yellow bbls., dms. 2,000 lbs	lb	1.10	—
smaller ots	lb	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin NF, 6lb dms. c.l., frt. adjusted	lb	.46	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	48	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	50	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution 50% bots	lb	2.45	2.70
100% bots	lb	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phe acetate dms. 100-lb. lots works	lb	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms. works	lb.	27.00	37.50

Phenyldiethanolamine, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms. c.l., works	lb	67½	—
c.l. same basis	lb	68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.65	2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots	lb	3.75	4.20
Phenylhydrazin base CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride commercial, kgs. works	lb	1.75	—
CP bots. works	lb	5.12	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol CP 6lb dms works	lb.	15.00	15.75
commercial, 6lb. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
tech., 6lb., dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock Curacao Atlantic ports	ton.	40.00	—
Florida, land pebble run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis long	ton	4.35	4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long	ton	5.00	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long	ton	6.00	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long	ton	7.00	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines short	ton.	4.92	—

Pepper, Red—Phosphate Rock, Fla. Finely Ground, 65%

"Dependable" is the word for Wyandotte

The men who buy soda ash know Wyandotte . . . know Wyandotte is dependable. Vast company-owned resources of coal, salt and limestone make Wyandotte a source of supply you can depend on. And manufacturing controls make Wyandotte Soda Ash a product you can depend on. For on-time deliveries, for a uniform product, you can depend on Wyandotte.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
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Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Phosphate Rock, Fla. Finely Ground, 68%—Potassium-Zirconium Fluoride

Phosphate rock, Fla., finely ground, 68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —

70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.83 - —

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 30c. per long ton higher than above quotations

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —

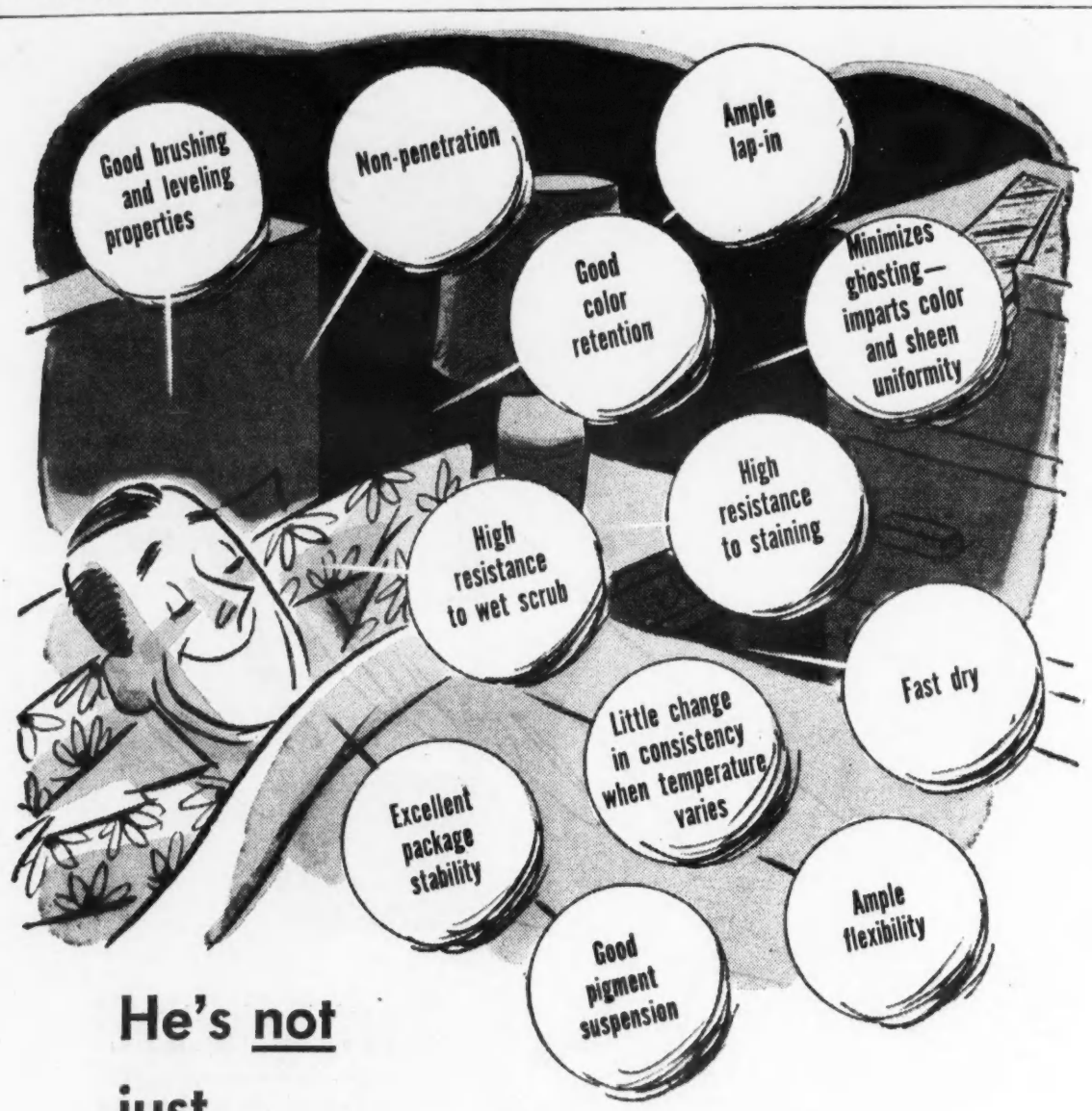
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns. lb. .26 - .37
dms. c.l lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l., works lb. .13 .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.

Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South lb. .031 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.65 - 1.93
90% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .08 - —
5 to 19 dms lb. .0775- —
10 or more dms lb. .0755- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .0892- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .0867- —
20 or more dms lb. .0847- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 -37.00
l.c.l., works ton.37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .09 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs. c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum. Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .36 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .30 - .31
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31 - .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- .32
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .32 - .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - .30½
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - .30½

Polystyrene crystals, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Czech, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Polish, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish, bgs, afloat lb. .22 - .22½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms. lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .21 - —
powd., dms. lb. .23 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb 16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms. 1 to 10 tons ex works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb .31 .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38⅛
powder, dms lb 40½ .41⅛
Cyanide, dms. works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms. works lb .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate 75% solution cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .36 - .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. .21 - —
powd. bbls lb .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.23.50 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15⅛
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls. wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate red, kgs lb 60 .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt., alld, E lb. .976 - 1.032
Sulphate, agricultural 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.08
tech works lb 45 .50
Titanate cns., c.l. works lb 12 —
5 tons, works lb .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .58
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs lb .65 .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55



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Pregnenolone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark bls. lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Propyl Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E. lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs lb .18 - .36
Purple lake (see Red)
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 13.50 -16.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base dms., works gal. 14.00 - —
30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 16.30 - —
flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .71½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald. gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites Spanish c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh bulk c.l., mines ton 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk c.l. mines ton 12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade 200 mesh bgs. c.l., mines ton. 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton. 10.00 -10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black cs. works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb .13 - —
mixed mottled cs., works. lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense cs. works lb .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent colorless cs works. lb .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings opaque amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed colors, cs., works lb .14 - —
white cs. works lb .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks same basis lb .07½- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09¾- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask. 220.00 -225.00
Quince seed bgs lb .90 1.50
Quinine NF V cryst., cns oz 1.90 —
powd. mccm cns oz 1.85 —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. No prices.
Quinine NF cns. 100 ozs oz .70 —
Bisulphate USP cns., 100 ozs oz .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Quinine ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide NF cns 50-oz cns oz .63 —
Hydrochloride USP, cns. 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate NF cns 100 ozs oz .76 —
Salicylate NF cns 100 ozs oz .66 —
Sulphate USP cns 100 ozs oz 56½ —
Quinine urea hydrochloride NF cns oz. .63 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- .51¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .51¾
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 - —
Prices ½c. per lb higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.80 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 3.65 - —
medium shade, bbls. same basis lb 3.75 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.70 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.85 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine)
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem Easton & St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth. bgs lb. .11¾ .12
75½-85% copperas oxide bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton Pa., & St. Louis lb .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works lb .40 .43
toner, bbls. works lb 1.35 1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 —
regular, bbls. works lb 1.10 —
Iron oxide bgs. l.c.l. works lb .04 —
IMN's toner kgs. works lb 3.25 —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb higher
Red, mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.57 - 4.77
smaller lots, works lb. 4.59 - 4.79
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs works lb .05¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .90
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic quantities kgs., works lb 4.45 —
Pink lake alizarin bbls. works lb .20 .28
Purple lake kegs lb 1.35 —
Rose lake alizarin bbls. works lb .22 .28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, light, dark, kgs., works lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Turkey bbls. works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan bbls. frt equald lb .24½ .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0378
20% bgs., works lb. .04 —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0473- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.50 - —
Red KB base (see chloro(4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.39 - 4.91
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb .50 —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 —

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Resorcinol—Sodium Cyanate

Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhubarb root bgs lb 15 - 16
Rhodium 5-in cns lb 42 00 - 45 00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
India whole, bgs lb .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb 35 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots, divd kilo 125 00 - —
Readily soluble bots, divd kilo 125 00 - —
Rice bran concentrate dms, Cedartown Ga lb 79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers pale bls lb. 40 - .45
Rosemary flowers bls lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French bls lb 12 - 12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb.16.50 - —

Soapstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .48 - .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb .65 - 70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb 1.10 - 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins lb.24.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .16 - .17
Cyprus, bls lb. .14 - .15
Dalmatian, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
afloat, bls. lb. 1.10 - —
English bls lb. .85 - .90
Greek fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls lb. .12 - .13
Syrian, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07¾ - .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, cans lb 14 00 - 25 00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol 10c higher

Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .35 - .50
Honduras bls lb .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls lb. .14 - .15
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, gum, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 - .14
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .33

Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs lb. .20½- .21
natural, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .28 - .29
natural, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Turkish, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - —
No. 2, bgs lb. .60 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .58 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .56 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton.25 00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25 00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .9016- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, cans lb. .11½- —
Blue, cans lb .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms lb. .23 .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran, gil, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. 79 - —
semi-refined bbls. works lb 46 - —
NF white powd, dms., works, ton lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., work 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10¾- .11¼
Sodium bichromate, in drums ¾c. higher
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide USP bbls., kgs. works lb .34 - 35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, monohydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb 21 - —
Chlorite, tech, dms, works lb 75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech, dms., c.l., works lb 20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb 21 .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. 60 .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms lb. .23 .28
USP XIV, gran., dms lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms. 1,000 lbs. works lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —

Mrs. Smith **IS A CAUSTIC SODA CONSUMER**

That's right. Multiplied by the millions, Mrs. Smith is a *big* consumer of household products that use huge quantities of caustic soda. Soaps, cleansers, rayons, cotton and linen goods, paper products—her annual appetite for these almost numberless commodities is enormous indeed.

Equally important too, are the industrial applications of caustic soda. Today caustic soda is required for hundreds of products and processes, and the needs are constantly increasing. Established users are expanding and new users are constantly entering the picture.

Mathieson is already expanding its production to meet this increased demand and welcomes inquiries from those who might need future assistance in solving a caustic soda supply problem. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

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Sulphuric Acid • Processed Sulphur • Soda Ash
Caustic Soda • *Bicarbonate of Soda • Ammonia*
Ammonium Sulphate • Nitrate of Soda • Chlorine • Calcium Hypochlorite • Sodium Chlorite
Chlorine Dioxide

Mathieson
CHEMICALS

12 Basic Heavy Chemicals • 14 Strategically Located Plants

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

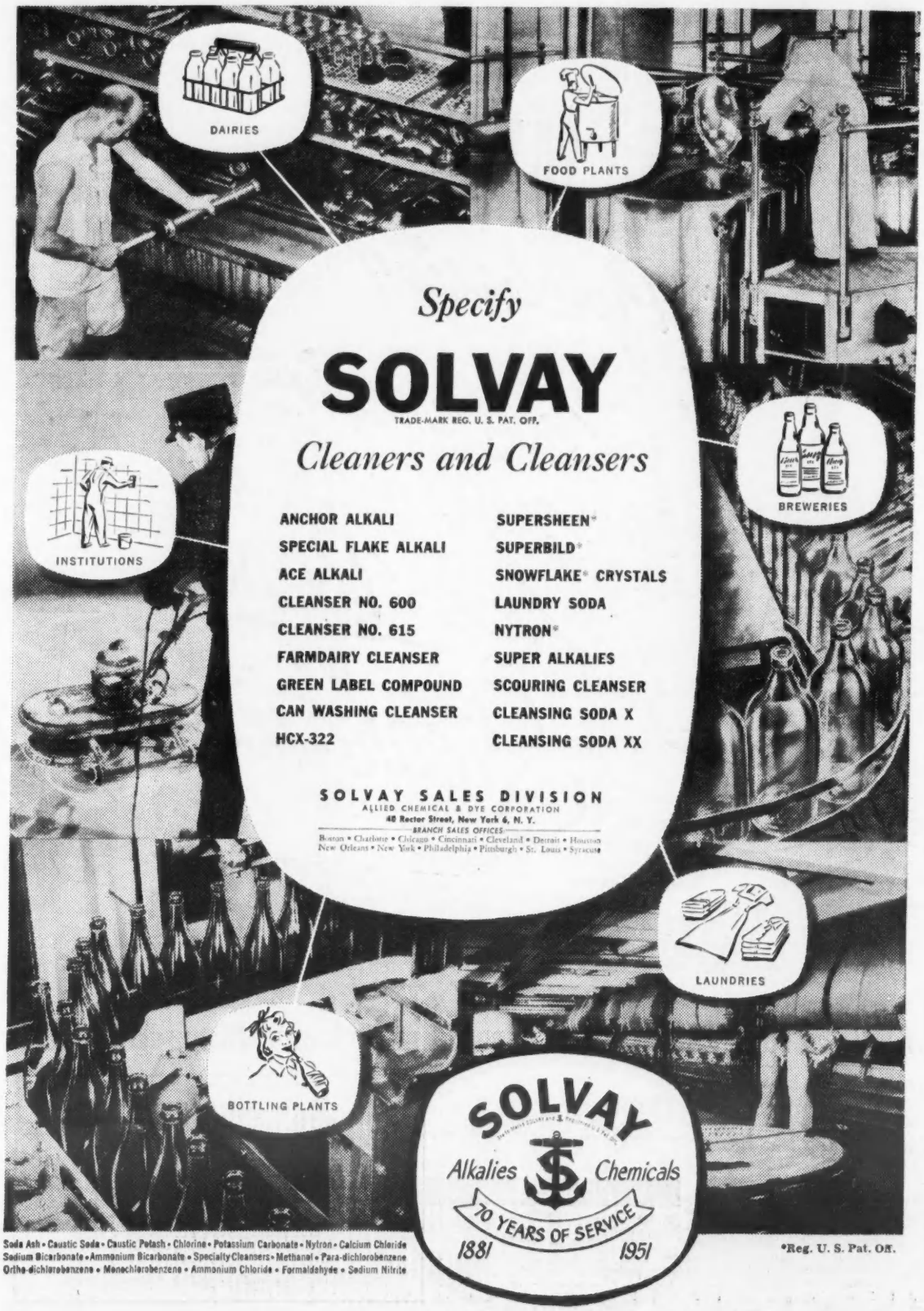
Sodium cyanide, 96-98%, dms .. lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- 15
anhydrous, dms., works .... lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works .... lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls. c.l. works lb 10¾ —
l.c.l works lb 11 —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb 12 00 16 50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case works lb 16 50 21 00
tribasic ton lots lb 11 00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs 7.10 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs 8 15 —
Gluconate dms lb 82 85
Glutamate monobasic dms c.l. dlvd lb 1.60 —
smaller quantities dlvd lb 1 63 —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb 1.80 1 95
powder, bbls lb 1.85 2 00
solution, 75%, cbys lb 1 05 1.21
Hydride dms works lb 2 00 3 00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate)
Hydrosulphite dms c.l frt alld lb .22½- .25½
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide tech (see Soda caustic)
USP pellets dms lb 2
Hypophosphite, NF ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5 90 6 90
photo grade, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 4.25
t.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 4.40 7.15
pea, bgs. ... 100 lbs. 4.50 —
gran., bgs. c.l., works . 100 lbs. 5.00 —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
Sodium thiosulphate:
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech 50% dms. cbys works lb. .15½- .16½
Metaborate octa hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124 50 129 50
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls. works ton.199.50 —
Sodium metavanadate in obls. 50c per cwt higher
Metal, tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
bricks dms works .... lb. .17 .18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 6.90
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 4.80 —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd. bbls., works lb .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.45.00 - —
imp 100-lb bgs c.l. All Gulf, Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 08¾- —
USP gran. dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate anhyd. dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls c.l works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.80 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .22½ .24½
pellets, bgs. c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 22 .24
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 20 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 21 .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs min available at ¼c per lb over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - —
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Phosphate dibasic anhydr., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
100 lbs 4.00 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 4 40 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms. works lb 19 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in obls. 40c higher than bgs
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller quantities ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10 50 - —
ferric dms., 1,500 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots works lb 31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho Mont. Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex

Soda, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 3.45 —
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7 00 —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ..... ton.19 00 —
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
tanks, works ..... ton.37.00 —
solid, bgs. works ton 55 00 —
Silicofluoride, bbls. c.l., works.lb. .05 —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .054 - .070
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .967 - 1.017
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb 51 56
Sulphanilate bbls works lb 22 —
Sulphate NF VII dried gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech anhyd bgs c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2 35 2 60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst bbls lb 17 19
gran bbls lb 17 17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by product powd. bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.25 3.75
regular powd. bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45

Sodium Cyanide—Soybean Meal, Protein, Chemically Isolated

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls ..... lb. .51 61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72% dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40% basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate CP dms lb 55 65
tech dms works lb 20 —
Thiosulphate tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
NF, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .12½- —
Titanate, ctns c.l., works .... lb. 10 —
5 tons works lb 10¼ —
1 ton or less, works lb 10½ 11
Trichloroacetate dms lb 46 53
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works frt. equald ..... 100 lbs. 7.75 8.00
t.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 8.40
Tungstate tech kgs. dlvd East lb. 1.50 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate obls works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose (see CMC
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium titanium fluoride fib dms, c.l. works lb 16½ —
t.c.l. works lb 17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms, 1,000 lbs or more works lb 28 —
less 1,000 lbs same basis lb 30 —
Solvent naphtha coastal tanks works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150 F flash, tanks Baytown, bx gal .31 —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol crystalline dms c.l. works lb .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons works lb .32 .33
powd dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb .38 .39
solution commercial aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 40% aqueous dms. c.l works lb 16¼ —
ton lots works lb 17 —
less ton lots works lb 17½ —
tanks works lb 13½ —
Soybean meal 41% bulk Decatur ton.67.00 Nom.
50%, same basis ton.75.00 76.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .26



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CLEANSER NO. 615
FARMDAIRY CLEANSER
GREEN LABEL COMPOUND
CAN WASHING CLEANSER
HCX-322
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SUPERBILD*
SNOWFLAKE* CRYSTALS
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70 YEARS OF SERVICE
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Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde • Sodium Nitrite
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Soybean Meal, Protein, Mechanically Refined—Theophylline

Soybean meal, protein, mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 .40
Spruce extract liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ —
powd, super bgs, c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Squill red fortified, powd, bbls, boxes lb 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd, bbls, bxs lb 16 18
St Ignatius beans, bgs lb No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake dry dms, works lb 1.50 —
paste dms, works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.72 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.58 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.83 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710

Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs lb 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns, dms, lb. .77 - —
Carbonate 90% dms lb 15½- 16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, nbls, works lb. .50 —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, nbls, works lb .42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air floated 90% 325 mesh bgs, works ton.56 70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms, works lb 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin NF bots oz.39.00 —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb 3.00 3.25
Strychnine NF powd, cns, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate USP powd, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms, c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ —
tanks, works lb. .18 —
Styroyl acetate, nots lb 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, benat, bbls l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb.12.25 -12.75
powder lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms lb 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd nots, tins, lb 7.00 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd, bots., dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 - —
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton.115.00 - —
ground, same basis ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
imported, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l. works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
Imp. Canada grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .22 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- .17¾
Tallow, fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - .17½
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .10 - —
50%, dms lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .05½- .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53% dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. 45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb. 75 .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb 75 — —
powd., bbls., dms lb. 80 - —
Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .45 - .55
Alpha (see A).
Terpinglycol ether dms, c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .71
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ .21¼
smaller dms., works lb. 23½ 25
tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms, works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 15.00
sulphate, 99% bots, dlvd lb 10.50 13.00
Theobromine, fib, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.05 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP 100 lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
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In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trade-mark

Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb 40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil dms. works ..... lb 5.50 - 6.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate cs., works ..... lb 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams. 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. ..... lb. .22½ - .23
Spanish bls ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Thymol, kgs. ..... lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. 1.11 - —
Metal ..... lb. 1.82½ - —
Oxide, bbls. ..... lb. 1.74 - 1.75
Sulphate, stannous, bbls ..... lb. 1.42 - 1.44½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .995 - 1.005
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
Dioxide, rutile, natural, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works ..... lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c higher; Pac. coast c.l. divd. l.c.l. ex whse. ½c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .48½ - —
smaller pkgs., works ..... lb. .51½ - —
Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I ..... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill ..... gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls. lb 80 - 85
Tonka beans Angostura cks lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian cs ..... lb 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns ..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works ..... lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works .. lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works .. lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., divd ..... lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms ..... lb. .41½ - —
phosphate dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers ..... lb. .61½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. divd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut. ret., chys., works, frt adjusted lb 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd ..... lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms ..... lb. .30 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l. ... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks ..... lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .41½ - —
Tripelargonin, phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb 90 - —
Trisodium phosphate, bgs., c.l., works, double grd. bgs. c.l. works lb 0175 - —
double grd. bgs. c.l. works lb 016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .015 - —

Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, trihasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9% dms. works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs .... lb. .34½ - .35
Haitian, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .10¼
Jamaica, bgs. ..... lb. .10½ - .11
Madras, bgs ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse ..... gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC .. gal. .98 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ..... gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ..ton. 114.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ..ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ..ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls .. lb. .43 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock .. ton. 85.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 62.00 - —
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra .. lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., works .. lb. 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins .... lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins ..... lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs .. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units .. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —

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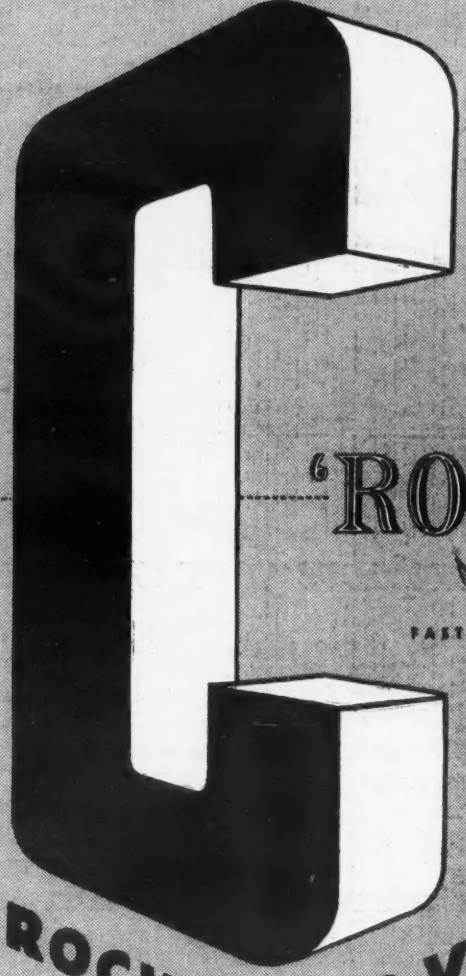

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Viosterol, In Neutral Vegetable Oil—Yellow, Chrome

Viosterol, in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 100 billion USP units
1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units .03 - —

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns. dms., lots of 500 million units or more
1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more.
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .22 —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E r 1900

A natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver)
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm
1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A synthetic, palmitate 800,000 A units per gm., frt adjstd. 1,000,000 units .18 - —

B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials. 25 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram. .45 - —

Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver. Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheat-germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .79 - .81
slab, bgs lb. .78 - .80
Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .71 - .72
Central American, bgs lb. .68 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs. lb. .73 - .75
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 - .73
refined, bgs. lb. .75 - .77

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.25 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.35 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.33 - 1.35
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.40
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.40
No. 2 lb. 1.35 - 1.36

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 —
Wax, microcrystalline, black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, cns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, cns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb .34½ —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
German, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
refined, bgs lb. .55 - —
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .50 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs. c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb 16 17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra returnable
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.50 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .153 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yeast brewer's dry USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb dms lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP bgs. l.c.l., dlvd N of Penn and N. C., E of Miss. including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.05 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c per lb higher

Chrome, CP bbls., dlvd, N. Penn and N C E of Miss including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla. Ga., La (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N C., S C., Penn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft Worth Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

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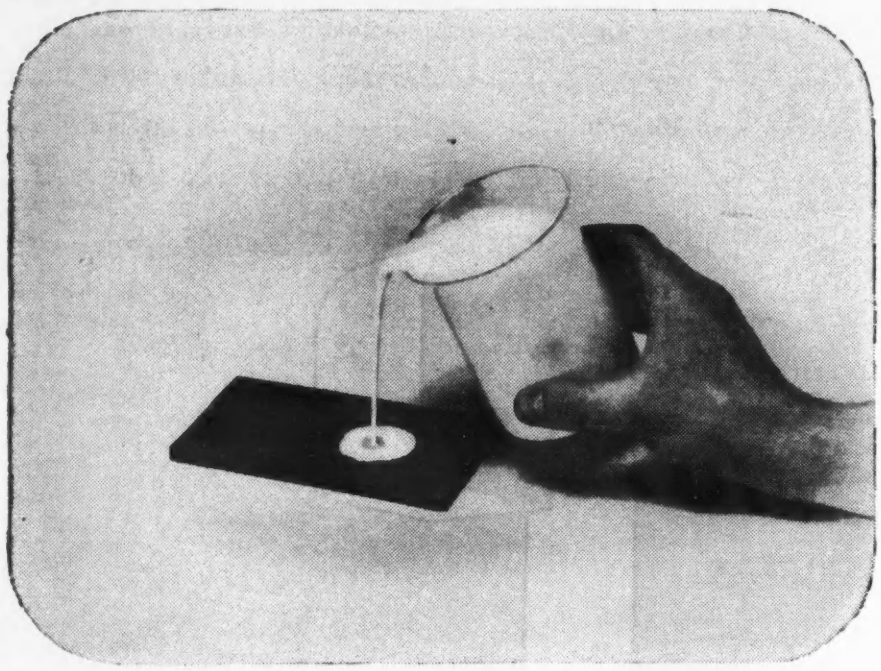

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- **BETTER WEAR RESISTANCE**
- **GREATER TOUGHNESS**
- **ANTI-SLIP CHARACTERISTICS**
- **STABILITY**

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Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.91	- 2.15
Primrose bbls. same basis	lb	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide natural bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	.0275
French type bgs. c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb	.04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb	.0185	.0210
synth. bgs. c.l. works	lb	.09½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.09¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lbs.	lb.	4.50	- 4.70
smaller lots	lb.	4.52	- 4.72
Ocher, American golden ogs. works	lb	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls same basis as chrome.	lb.	.23	.29
Yellow dock root bls	lb	16	25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves bls	lb	28	30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	- —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls., dms, works.	lb.	.28	- .30
NF, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	- —
Carbonate purified powd. dms.	lb.	.26	- —
tech., rubbermakers' bgs. works.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	- —
Chloride, etch., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.70	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.10	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.45	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.85	- —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.75	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.35	- —
tanks, works 100 lbs.		4.10	- —
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc)			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	- —
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¼	- —
Oleate, tused, bbls	lb.	.36	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅝	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅞	- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾	- —
red seal, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	- .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	- —
ton lots	lb.	.47	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.48	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.		6.85	- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.25	- 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs.		6.05	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.45	- 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs.		9.25	- 9.40
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.00	-10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	- —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	- —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	- 34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	- .37
Undecylenate dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.60	- —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.00	-11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	- —
Hydride, cns. works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛	- .03⅛
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	- .04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	- .04¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	- .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	- .17

Titanium Allay Purchases Plant in Elwood City, Pa.

The Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Division of National Lead Company, New York, has contracted for the purchase of the assets of the Hi-Alloy Castings and Tri-State Foundry Company of Elwood City, Pa.

Division officials indicated that additional electric furnace capacity and ample power facilities at the Elwood City plant would permit production of various types of ferro-titanium alloys. The production of this plant is expected to augment present production of the division's Niagara Falls, N. Y., unit.

Canada Tightens Controls

The Canadian Trade Ministry has clamped export controls on sixteen additional commodities to keep them out of the hands of the Communists. This brings the total list to more than 130. Five of the items—cobalt, tungsten, iron and steel fence posts, waste paper and horse hair—are considered in short supply and export permits will be needed not only on shipments overseas but also to the United States. Among the other eleven items, which require permits on shipments to all countries other than the United States, are bristles, antibiotics (including penicillin), sulphur and white mineral oil.

NPA Fills 3 Key Posts

Three appointments to important posts in the National Production Authority were announced January 26. They were:—

Harold J. Carr, vice-president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, was named consultant to the containers and packaging division.

Whitman W. Hopton was appointed director of the tin, lead and zinc division. Mr. Hopton is on leave from his position as president of the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company.

Nigel H. Bell was named director of the light metals division. Mr. Bell came to NPA from Sterling Windows, Inc.

Unexcelled Elects O'Connor

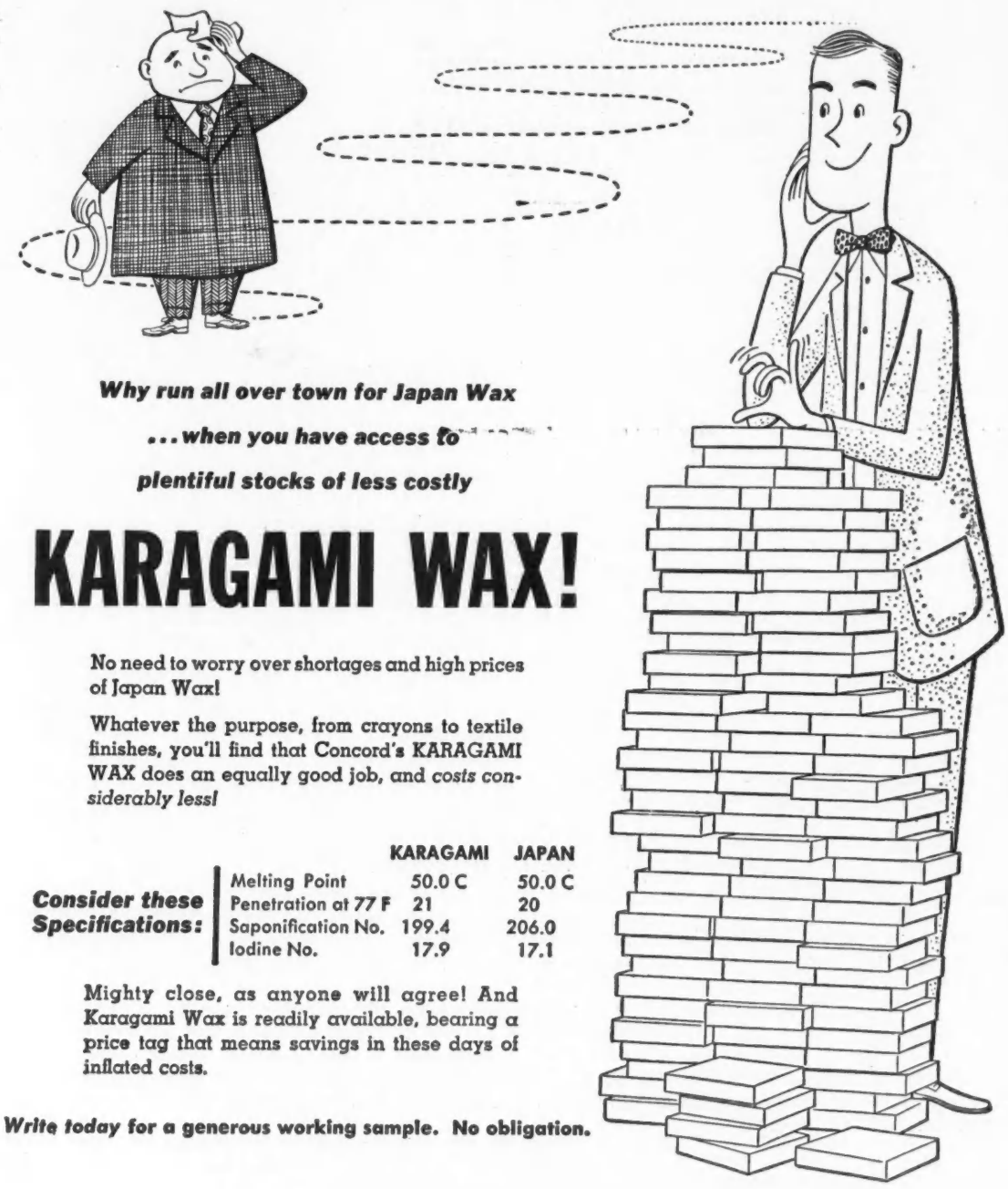
Unexcelled Chemical Corporation has elected James R. O'Connor executive vice-president of the concern. Mr. O'Connor, a partner of Sack, O'Connor & Sack, New York, has for many years been an industrial and financial consultant.

Naval Research Reported In Two OTS Publications

Benefits to American industry from naval research are stressed in two current publications of the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. Reports and activities of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., are featured in the January issues of both the "Bibliography of Technical Reports" and the "Technical Reports Newsletter."

Items of special interest to the chemical industry contained in the "Bibliography" include reports on the correlation of fungicidal activity with the chemical structure of organic materials, researches on infrared phosphors and surface chemical phenomena in lubrication. Significant NRL reports covering such developments as temperature-stable capacitors, silicone lubricants, electroforming and structural test results on laboratory models are featured in the "Newsletter."

Copies of the January "Bibliography" are available from OTS, Washington 25, D. C., at 50 cents each. Individual copies of the "Newsletter" are obtainable from OTS upon request.



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Difficult Pesticidal Job

Congress is beginning at least to talk something that sounds like "turkey" about eradicating the "Five-Percenter" from the commercial dealings of government and business. There are some bills in the congressional mill with such a stated purpose. There are also bills in congress—and men too—that are "devoting their lives" to a purpose of getting what is popularly styled the "lion's share"—he really got it all—of government trade for small business. The exclusion of the middleman "in the know" and of big business with the know-how cannot readily be tied together.

Books have been published, privately and publicly, on how to do business with government. In common with most "how-to" books in the field of business, they are little, if anything, more than collections of more or less correlated words. Much more good could—even might—be done with a book for government employees on how to do business.

The trouble with doing business with government is largely that the governmental functioning in the transaction must be done according to somebody's say-so. Some of the regulative and restrictive say is in the book of rules; much of it is in the hands of politicians. The reason why the Department of Defense is not able to get the advisory service of capable purchasing men in its procurement functioning—it has asked for it—is because before any purchasing agent—many of the best of them are ready to serve—can be put in an advisory post, he must be passed by a politicomic overlord. The same requirement, or a similar one on behalf of some member of congress is already playing havoc with ESA endeavors to perform the public service with which it has, at least theoretically or verbally, been entrusted.

The "Five-Percenter" is reported to be getting entrenched in fields of defense contracting. In view of the unbusinesslike way in which most government offices set about the doing of business, a sponsor and guide is a necessity in connection with the desires of many suppliers to help the government get what it wants. The "Five-Percenter" is not an unmitigated evil. There is a need for his services in many instances. But, should the taxpayers be obliged to pay for such services? In other words, why should such services be needed?

Out of the tales that are told with reference to the operations of those who can get someone inside on government business, one must get the conclusion that those operations are not so simple as they are described. It is common talk that the company which engages the services of certain "Five-Percenters," not only gets inside on government business, but also gets an inside track advantage over competitors. For one thing, it is said that it gets full information on an imminent transaction before the call for the bid has been constructed. It is charged that the "Five-Percenter," in turn, has his workers-on-commission in government jobs; that many drop-a-coin-in-the-slot leaks exist.

As long as favoritism is a cornerstone of politicomics, opportunities for buying favors will exist. As long as there are such opportunities, there will be buyers and sellers and intermediaries. The black market is not confined to the general areas of trade. A statutory prohibition of intermediation for a price would be about as effective as was that which had to do with traffic in alcoholic beverages. The only way to eradicate the intermediary in government business is to do away with the necessity for his service. That task would entail a reformation of the entire process, which would make it most difficult for suppliers to bid for favors and for politicians to demand them. The "Five-Percenter" is merely one of the fruits of an obnoxious, undesirable, unnecessary growth of brambles which hamper the functioning of governmental offices in numerous ways. The only effective means of getting rid of any of the effects would be to apply an overall weedkiller.

The Seller Sets the Mark

Because it is a do-it-now stopgap, the general ceiling price regulation is remarkable among such pronouncements for the directness with which it approaches its purpose. Because that purpose is a somewhat temporary one, the effects of the regulation are likely to be jumbled. That will come because the measures of control are left to the determination of those to whom they will apply: each seller makes his own price ceiling.

It is probably that directness which is responsible for the fluttering with which, perhaps, most sellers set about figuring out what the price-control means. They have been accustomed to being told:—"This is what you are to live up to." Left to themselves under duress to figure out what is required of them, they repeat the confusion and uncertainty which made business muff the big opportunity in the national industrial recovery act to assume almost a fully independent function of self-regulation. The—inability is, perhaps, the most appropriate term—of business to do things for itself is the chief reason why so many outsiders so often attempt to do so many things for—and to—it.

The general ceiling price regulation is full of holes. It has had to respect many things which hold a politicomic sanctity against modification. Parity prices, trade agreements, and so on cannot, apparently, be by-passed, or set aside, or surmounted in any concern for the general welfare. It is, doubtless, because of that that the new regulation is not applied to, for example, imported oil-bearing materials, their oils, and fatty acids. It just never would do to let the parity sky be the limit for prices only of domestic products in that field—and the more "those greedy foreigners" try to gouge out of American consumers, the better for the home-protected agriculturists in competition with them. As for the consumer—well; so what?

Sellers must realize that they must determine and report the level at which their prices are to be ceiled. Charges of violation are already being made, not all of which show that the complainant had the ability or took the time to make the arithmetical calculations which set the boundary of legality. It is unnecessary to say that the seller who has not yet done that figuring can be pretty blackly painted by such a charge. It is also to be noted that an intentional error in the calculating has a statutory penalty of up to ten years' imprisonment plus a $10,000 fine.

It is evident that the federal agents are endeavoring to ease the general ceiling price regulation at various points. That must not be taken to mean that administrative policies and practices are going to be lax. The revising is aimed wholly at the elimination of inequities—there must be exceptions to every such rule. When such matters have been cleared up, the official determination and application of maximum prices will be undertaken. Meanwhile every seller must give himself full assurance that he knows what he is doing in his pricing and be prepared to prove it.

For the Bookshelf

ECONOMIC MINERAL DEPOSITS. By Alan M. Bateman. Second Edition. Cloth; xi+916 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $7.50.

The first edition of Bateman was published late in 1942. There has been a big change in many aspects of the minerals picture in the intervening years—and it is by no means confined to that corner in which are many persons plodding about the hinterlands with "jiggers" in their hands. The world's need for minerals is not bounded by radio-activity or atomic fissionability.

Bateman's is a useful work. It presents quite usefully the principles and processes which deal with mineral deposits in the economic sense. It goes into the description and discussion of (1) metallic minerals and (2) nonmetallic minerals on both a geologic and a geographic basis, along with an analysis of the contributions of each mineral to the economy of the world. The two major divisions of the work are closely complementary, a relationship which saves much space and verbiage.

Because of the changing of the mineral aspects of world economy, and for other reasons, the viewpoint of the second edition has been changed from that of the first through regroupings and successions. Reorganization and consolidation also have been applied to the makeup of the treatises on major processes. Of course there is a deal of additional consideration of uranium, and there is much that is new in respect of other minerals which have come into some sort of prominence in the past decade.

Persons in many walks of economic areas will find Bateman a source of a variety of information which will make clearer many things with which they meet

—*Continued on page 79*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

be omitted from copies of commercial invoices for such shipments.

Under the amended regulation requiring a statement from the ultimate consignee on license applications, an exporter may now send a copy of the commercial invoice, with price omitted, to each person named in the invoice; or he may send a copy of the bill of lading to each person. Previously, he was required to send copies of both documents.

OIT also has removed the requirement that consular invoices must state that US law prohibits diversions from the ultimate destination designated in the export license for the goods covered. Such statement still is required, however, in the shipper's export declaration, in bills of lading, and in commercial invoices.

Soil Conservation Boosted

The importance of soil conservation to national defense is emphasized in the 1950 annual report of the Soil Conservation Service chief, H. H. Bennett. He says that modern soil conservation which treats and uses the land according to need and capability is "an indispensable part of our first line of national defense."

Mr. Bennett states that the very uncertainty of the world's political, economic, and military situation makes it imperative that we speed up conservation work, and to that end he sets as the service's goal the completion of at least an average of 4 percent of the remaining conservation job on farmlands in each of the next three fiscal years. That compares with 2.7 percent done in the 1950 fiscal year.

Mr. Bennett believes that, with adequate facilities, the job of applying the basic conservation measures to the land can be completed in about twenty years, after which would remain the continuing task of maintaining the conservation improvements.

Health Manpower Surveyed

Manpower requirements of state and local health departments, both for normal activities and for meeting essential needs in time of emergency, are being inventoried by the Public Health Service at the request of the National Security Resources Board Health Resources Advisory Committee. The study should be completed within the next few months.

The information, which will include a tabulation of all existing vacancies in health departments and the reasons for these vacancies, is expected to establish the most accurate guidelines to date of the actual manpower situation in state and local health departments.

The studies are being planned to meet two purposes—first, to provide a baseline as to normal activities, and second, to give a basis for developing plans for meeting essential needs in time of emergency. The information will be of the highest importance in the administration of the civilian defense act, which has just become law.

Small Business in Defense

The congressional committees investigating small business are looking for rather rough going for little business in the matter of doing business with government, now that a national emergency has been declared. If past experience is any criterion, the small firms will get only a small part of the total business that is negotiated.

The armed services procurement act contains seventeen exemptions under which "contracts may be negotiated" without advertising. The most important of these since the declaration of a state of national emergency permits negotiation if it is "determined to be necessary in the public interest." In a directive to the armed service procurement offices, Secretary of Defense Marshall called for spreading contracts across industry as widely as possible by making greater use of negotiation.

The house small business group notes, however, that in the fiscal year 1950, the dollar value of defense purchases under advertised-bid procedure was 27.3 percent of the whole, while negotiated contracts amounted to 72.7 percent. Small business was able to secure approximately 52 percent of the defense contracts let by competitive bidding. The picture with respect to negotiated contracts was vastly different. Small business was awarded only 14 percent of the total dollar value of these contracts.

Figures for the last half of 1950 undoubtedly will show a sharp decline in advertised-bid purchases with a corresponding increase in negotiated contracts.

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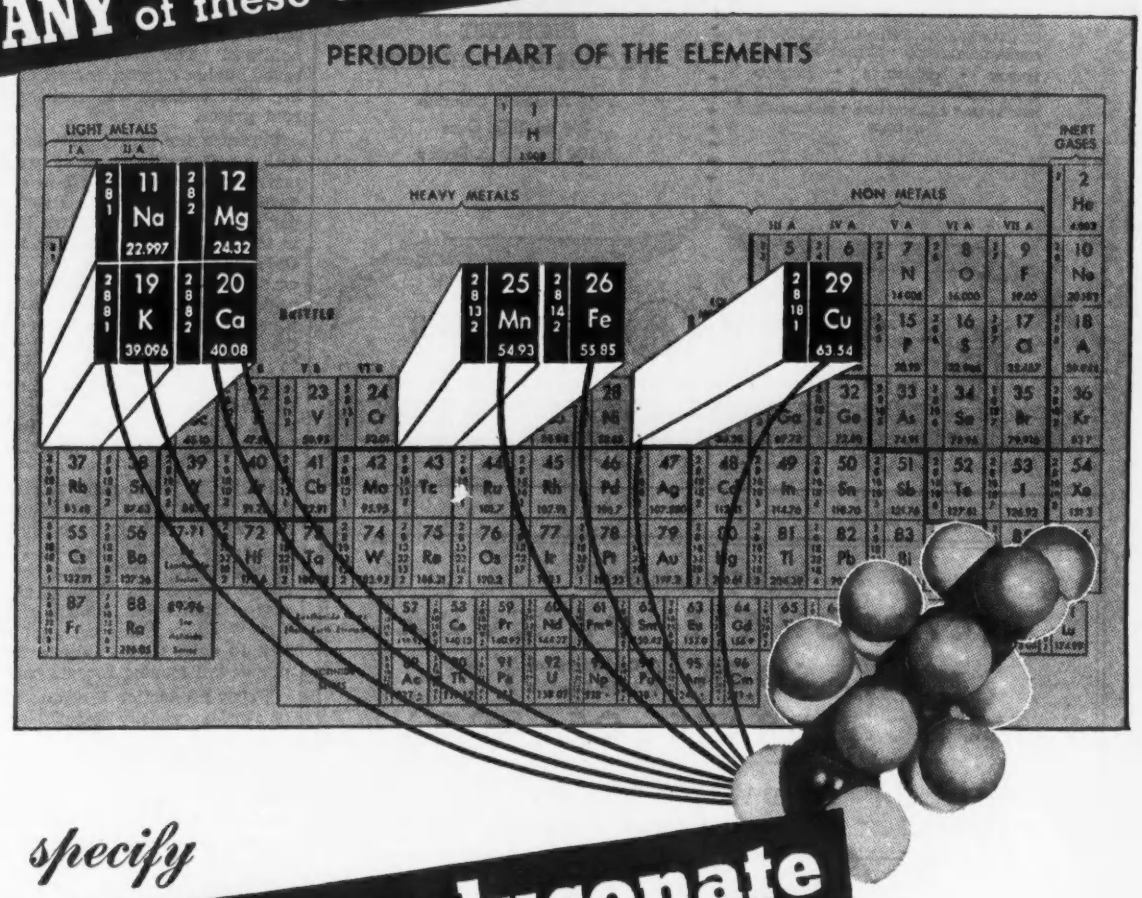

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Heavy Chemicals

Potassium stannate, sodium stannate and all the tin salts advanced last week as a result of the higher base price for tin. Owing to confusion regarding government regulations, shipments were suspended early in the week but were resumed on Wednesday. The spot price of quicksilver was lower under light selling said to represent liquidation of speculative holdings. The recent advance has lessened buying interest and sellers are meeting with considerable resistance at current prices.

Pressure for nickel salts has increased with a rather wild scramble to secure these materials prior to April 1 to comply with government order M-14. Demand for copper sulphate for agriculture is expanding in the eastern states and as far West as Ohio while producers are much concerned over the shortage of sulphuric acid. Chlorine supplies have not improved and it is difficult to conceive how the new government regulation is going to effect market conditions favorably. Pressure for shipments of liquid caustic soda is keeping the dry forms definitely short. Soda ash continued to roll steadily with major consumers receiving a fair share.

Difficulty in securing sulphuric acid is seriously affecting production of oxalic acid. The market is practically bare of glacial acetic acid in tankcars and the continued shortage tankcars is becoming serious to various other lines of chemicals. A new sodium chlorate plant slated to produce January 1 has not gone into operation to date. Carlot shipments of sodium nitrite are moving for government use.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.3 percent for the week ending January 27, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 101.8 in the preceding week and 94 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammoniac Sal—While shipments of white granular are still behind schedules, there has been no undue pressure from consuming quarters. DO orders have been spotty and for limited amounts. Production at one of the largest plants has been increased to 70 to 75 percent of capacity.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Cracker bakeries and other consumers are not finding supplies a problem at the present time. The producer has inventories and can accept orders for immediate or prompt shipments.

Calcium Carbide—Production of commercial in November amounted to 54,320 tons, compared with 57,436 in the preceding month and 55,212 tons in November, 1949.

Calcium Chloride—Supply conditions have continued tight and shipments are running considerably behind schedule. While the mild weather has kept demand down in the local area, the situation has been entirely different at out of town sections where inquiry has been seasonally heavy.

Calcium Phosphate—November production of monobasic amounted to 3.787 tons, compared with 4,228 in the preceding month. Dibasic output in November totaled 2,807 tons, against 2,866 in October.

Carbon Bisulphide—Production was off slightly in November, the total amounted to 37,423,663 pounds, compared with 38,206,772 in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—November production of liquid and gas amounted to 10,747 tons, compared with 11,108 in October and 10,638 tons in November, 1949. Output of solid, dry ice, in November totaled 30,704 tons, against 35,970 in the previous month and 23,941 tons in November, 1949.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Short stocks have necessitated the continuance of allocation by producers. Some of the plants have not been able to hold output at a normal level for several months. November production totaled 20,023,674 pounds, compared with 19,636,174 pounds in October.

Chlorine—No substantial relief has been accorded the supply situation over the past month. Aside from the shortage of stocks, producers are confronted with a scarcity of tankcars which is seriously aggravating the current movement from works. The market is out of balance, with production inadequate to meet requirements.

Copper Sulphate—Industrial demand remained active and is said to be running about 20 percent above a year ago. Agricultural inquiry has broadened and extends from the East coast as far West as Ohio. Some demand is also reported from the Midwest for processing stockfeed. Production for March has been heavily sold and it is doubtful if suppliers would consider business this side of April. Export inquiries continue to reach the market in increasing volume and include South America, Spain and Egypt.

Potash, Caustic—Solid, flaked and other dry forms have continued definitely short with demand exceeding current production. The liquid is also short but not as tight as dry. Producers are experiencing a lot of difficulty in securing tankcars and the present scarcity is interrupting shipments from works.

Potassium Carbonate — Supplies remained short although the market's position does not appear quite as tight as a month ago. Demand from the glass specialty plants has been tempered to some extent by the shortage of cobalt.

Potassium Chlorate—Production at the eastern supply point is so heavily under contract that new business is not being considered at the present time. The same condition exists in perchlorate.

Potassium Stannate—Priced higher as a result of increased producing costs occasioned by the advance in tin. The market is quoted at 97.6c. to $1.032 per pound, delivered East and is based on tin at $1.80 per pound.

Salt Cake — Demand from the kraft paper mills combined with that from the glass plants has kept the supply position definitely tight. Production of crude commercial in November amounted to 58,925 tons, compared with 57,009 in the preceding month and 43,022 tons in November, 1949.

Soda Ash—Maintenance of steady production has kept shipments rolling through industrial channels and the major consumers appear to be getting a fair share. Output is heavily sold on contract and the supply situation in both light and dense has continued tight.

Soda, Caustic — Liquid is gradually working into better supply shape with a possibility of leveling off by June. Stocks of flaked, ground and solid have remained definitely short as producers have been under pressure for shipments of liquid. The scarcity of tankcars has caused some irregularity to the movement and the outlook for any kind of steel containers cannot be considered favorable at the present time.

Sodium Chlorate—Supply situation not good. Production is heavily sold ahead and no additional first-hand shipments are available for prompt delivery from the eastern producer. A new plant was expected to start at the first of the year but has not gone into operation to date.

Sodium Nitrite—Heavy demand has not permitted production to make much progress in restoring supplies. Shipments to the meat-packers, dye and synthetic rubber plants have kept the market in a tight position.

Sodium Phosphates—Stocks have contined tight in all varieties. November production of meta amounted to 3,319 tons, compared with 2,684 in October and 2,647 tons in November, 1949. Tetra output in November totaled 6,889 tons, against 6,686 in the preceding month and 7,123 tons in November, 1949. Production

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium stannate, .08c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 2c. per lb.
crystals, 2c. per lb.
metal, 1c. per lb.
oxide, 2c. per lb.
sulphate, 1¼c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $5 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

of acid pyro was 860 tons in November, compared with 994 in October. The tripoly output in November was 19,786 tons, against 19,531 in the preceding month.

Sodium Stannate—Priced higher at 96.7c. to $1.017 per pound according to quantity delivered East. The upward revision was the result of an increase in the price of tin and is based on the metal at $1.80 per pound. Shipments were suspended early last week but were resumed on Wednesday.

Sodium Sulphate—There were 17,032 tons of anhydrous refined produced in November, compared with 18,353 in the preceding month and 13,161 tons in November, 1949.

Tin Salts—Shipments were withheld last Monday and Tuesday but were resumed on Wednesday. Prices have advanced in line with the metal. The breakdown shows chloride stannous anhydrous at $1.342 to $1.352 per pound, crystals hydrous $1.11, oxide stannic $1.74 to $1.75, sulphate stannous $1,.425 to $1.445 and tetrachloride anhydrous 99.5c. to $1.005 per pound, all f.o.b. the works. These prices are based on tin at $1.80 per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Demand has been so heavy for glacial during the past month that the supply situation has been drained and the present market is about as tight as muriatic and sulphuric acids. Requirements for textiles and acetates are being fed direct from production with shipments behind schedule. Output of synthetic acetic acid in November, 1950, amounted to 38,379,819 pounds, compared with 40,484,931 in the preceding month. Recovered acid totaled 172,587,660 pounds in November, against 171,618,562 in October. Production of natural was 1,838,617 pounds in November compared with 1,991,414 in October.

Hydrofluoric—Tight supplies held the market in a firm position. November production amounted to 2,832 tons of anhydrous and technical, compared with 2,962 tons in October and 2,172 tons in November, 1949.

Oxalic — Market conditions did not change much during the past month. Industrial demand has exceeded production, shipments have remained behind schedule and the market has shown no sign of easement from its tight position. The shortage of sulphuric acid is having a serious effect on production.

Phosphoric—Maintenance of steady demand has kept producers' inventories low and the market position tight. November production totaled 143,188 tons and included 68,913 tons made from phosphorus and 74,275 made from phosphate rock. October output was revised to 142,103 tons and 127,680 tons were produced in November, 1949.

Sulphuric—Supply conditions did not improve over the turn of the month and the current shortage is a matter of concern to major consumers. Demand is sustained at a level in excess of production and the market has continued out of balance.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Total domestic production of primary aluminum recovered to 62,915 tons in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total for the year to date was 112 percent of the same period in 1949, and was almost 140 percent of the monthly average for the five years ending in December, 1949.

An increasing drain placed on aluminum supplies by defense needs and defense-supporting projects will further reduce aluminum supplies for civilian uses, the Aluminum Window Industry Adivsory Committee was told at a conference with officials of the NPA. Industry members reported that some building plans are being altered to conserve critical materials. They expressed the belief that stepped-up airplane production will provide a great deal of work later for aluminum window manufacturers on sub-contracts for plane assemblies. NPA said the supply of aluminum for civilian use will grow progressively tighter until new production comes in, probably next year. It was pointed out that emphasis will continue to be placed on the construction and expansion of industrial facilities to meet the increasing defense needs of the nation.

Copper — Supply position continued tight with demand active. It was stated that owing to the number of requests received from domestic consumers for relief from the provisions of copper order M-12, NPA is considering the issuance of an amendment to the order within the next few days. Electrolytic was priced at

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Lead—February sihpments are now under contract and it is expected that March books will be opened this week. DO orders have increased to some extent but have been mostly for small lots. Consuming demand continued active with the market firm. The common grade was priced at 17c. per pound New York and 16.80c. at St. Louis.

Molybdenum—According to NPA, producers, handlers and marketers can deliver only 50 percent of the amounts called for on priority-rated orders. An order was also issued restricting inventories to a 20-day supply.

Quicksilver—Sales were made at lower prices last week although consumer purchases remained relatively slow and confined to actual wants. It was stated that odd lots thought to represent speculative liquidation changed hands from $220 to $225 per flask. The shipment price was unchanged at $200 per flask f.o.b. foreign ports.

San Francisco.—Metal remains exceedingly scarce on the market here with interest high as present quotations run $225-$228 per flask. Several operators in central and northern county regions are seriously considering reopening of mines, but to date there is no confirmation of actual operation.

Silver—Market conditions uncovered no significant change over the turn of the month. Consuming demand was broad enough to hold the price steady at 90.16c. per ounce New York.

Tin—There was an absence of the usual spectacular fluctuations last week. The price was higher but orderly with domestic trading quiet and consumers apparently satisfied to await new developments. It was stated that RFC which has been selling grade A for prompt shipment to industry for settlement at the average price for the week, following the week of sale, has revised its terms and will call for settlement of sales made this week at next week's average price providing it is higher than the average for this week, but if it is then this week's price will govern. The prevailing price for grade A at the close was $1.82½.

Zinc—Market position remained firm and tight with new regulations expected from NPA and ESA. It is stated that ESA is working out an order for establishing delivered prices for many consuming points but this may not be completed for several weeks. Meanwhile, prime western is firmly held at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

In 1950, slab zinc production in the United States reached the highest point since 1943 in spite of some output lost through strikes and shutdowns, according to the American Zinc Institute. Of even more significance was the volume of U. S. smelter deliveries, 25 per cent higher than in 1949 and substantially above all previous records. Shipments for domestic consumption led with an increase of over 30 per cent; exports were off 68 per cent, but shipments for Government account were up 40 per cent. Smelters' stocks, heavily drawn upon during the year, were reduced to less than 9000 tons at December 31st, the lowest reserve since November 1925 and less than four days' supply. Consumers' stocks also were substantially reduced.

DuPont Makes Changes In Nylon Division Staff

William T. Wood, director of production of the nylon division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for the last three years, has been appointed to the new position of assistant manager of the division, in charge of Fiber V operations. Charles M. Switzer continues as assistant manager of the division, in charge of nylon.

Wanton E. Gladding, personnel manager of the nylon division for the last two years, has been made manager of the company's Fiber V plant which is to be built at Kinston, N. C., starting this year. Mr. Gladding will make his headquarters in Wilmington while he assembles an operations staff during the construction period.

Charles E. Mears, manager of the nylon plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been named director of production for nylon, and Edgar H. Bleckwell, manufacturing superintendent of the Chattanooga plant, has succeeded Mr. Mears as plant manager.

Trade Briefs

Dr. William J. Youden, of the National Bureau of Standards, has been elected to a fellowship in the New York Academy of Sciences.

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Merztown, Pa., has appointed Donald F. Deakin water and sewer products director of the concern.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has applied for permission with the New York Stock Exchange to list additional common stock not exceeding 180,000 shares, to be issued to 5,900 employees in connection with bonus plan awards.

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Chemical Exports, Imports Control Tightened by Swiss

The Swiss government tightened its controls over imports and exports of chemical items important to the nation's economy last month, as a result of the growing shortages in world markets, according to information received from the American Embassy by the Department of Commerce.

In November, the government had placed a long list of chemicals under what is comparable to our general licensing system, in order to provide a check on the movement of the materials. In December, controls were tightened over a selected list of products so as to require special licenses to either export or import.

Items on the export control list requiring licenses are:—antibiotics, chromium alum, potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate, sulphuric acid, chlorosulphuric acid, vitriol (smoking sulphuric acid), blue vitriol, copper salts, nickel sulphate, chromium sulphate, chromic acid, glycerine, toluol, graphite, carbon black, linseed oil, waste hides for glue manufacture, gasoline, and various lubricating greases and oils.

The import list includes:—potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate, blue vitriol and fungicidal products, chromic acid, copper salts, nickel sulphate and chromium sulphate.

Monsanto Names Tierney

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Thomas P. Tierney director of personnel relations for the Mound Laboratory, operated for the Atomic Energy Commission at Miamisburg, Ohio. Mr. Tierney, who was labor relations attorney for Monsanto's personnel relations department, succeeds James G. Zack, who has moved to St. Louis to join the company's public relations department.

Cyanamid Issues Tanning Data

The industrial chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York, has issued a technical bulletin on "Tanak" synthetic tanning agents. The bulletin tells the history of naphthalene type syntans, mechanism of syntan chemistry and applications of those syntans in conjunction with chrome and vegetable tannages. The grades, analyses, and typical applications of Cyanamid's "Tanak" synthetic tanning agents are given.

Chemical Buyer Wanted By City of New York

The Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York will issue applications for the position of buyer of chemicals and scientific equipment from March 6 through March 21. The position will pay a starting salary of $4,400 a year at present.

Applicants will need experience in the purchasing of chemicals, minerals and mineral products, cleaning and polishing materials, laboratory equipment and supplies, paints, art colors and glazes, drug and medical supplies, beauty shop supplies and equipment and other items.

Further information can be secured from Frank A. Schaefer, secretary of the commission, at 299 Broadway, New York 7.

Diamond Names Flobeck

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named J. A. Flobeck assistant manager of the New York-New England sales office, located at 122 East 42nd street, New York. For the past six months, Mr. Flobeck has been engaged in special sales and service work for Diamond throughout New York and New England. In his new post he will continue to report directly to the manager of Diamond's New York-New England branch sales office.

Philadelphia Chemical Club to Meet

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will meet February 12 at 7 p.m. at Beck's restaurant in that city. Dr. Harold Korn will be the guest speaker of the evening and will talk on "United Nations Today."

Calendars Received

Since the latest acknowledging herein of holiday greetings received, the OPD supply of calendars for 1951 has been added to by contributions from the following:—

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Obituaries

Ernest D. Gossweiler

Ernest D. Gossweiler, president and director of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York, died February 1 in his office. He was sixty-three years of age.

Mr. Gossweiler came to the United States from Basle, Switzerland, in 1919, when he founded the Sandoz firm. He was a director of the Cincinnati Chemical Works, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio; president and director of the Sandoz Chemical Works, Ltd., of Toronto, and president and director of Sandoz Pharmaceuticals in Montreal.

Alfred L. Loebenberg

Alfred L. Loebenberg, vice-president of the Barrett Division and National Aniline Division, both of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died January 27 on a train enroute to that city from Boston. He was sixty-one years of age.

Except for a period from 1932 to 1936, when he was vice-president in charge of research and sales development for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, Mr. Loebenberg had been associated with Allied Chemical for thirty-five years. Prior to coming into the Allied organization, he was connected with the Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc.

Josiah B. Rutter

Josiah B. Rutter, former vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and until 1949 general manager of the concern's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass., died January 26 in Naples, Fla. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Rutter became chief engineer of the Merrimac Company in 1922, and, in 1935, after Monsanto had acquired Merrimac, he was transferred to St. Louis as chief engineer of the parent concern. After the destruction of the Monsanto styrene plant at Texas City, Tex., in 1947, Mr. Rutter directed negotiations leading to a settlement of the insurance claim. He was active in developing the company's synthetic rubber program. In 1948 he became Monsanto director of engineering, and one year later, while general manager at Merrimac, he retired.

John M. Williams

John M. Williams, connected with a variety of chemical concerns in a sales capacity for the past quarter-century, died January 27 in New York. He was fifty-three years of age.

Mr. Williams, who served with the Seventh Regiment during World War I, began his career in the chemical industry in 1923 with W. S. George Chemicals, New York, later absorbed by the Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Except for a period from 1927 to 1932, when he was connected with City Chemical Company, Mr. Williams continued his association with Diamond until 1945. In 1947 he joined Philipp Brothers, Inc., New York. He left Philipp Brothers in the Spring of 1949 for a position with The Chemical Manufacturing Company, New York, which post he held until last November 1.

John A. J. Wynmalen

John A. J. Wynmalen, former president of Polak & Schwarz, Inc., New York, died January 24 in Paterson, N. J. He was sixty-three years of age.

Mr. Wynmalen began his career with Polak & Schwarz thirty-five years ago in Holland. Soon after his association with the concern, he came to the United States to look after Polak & Schwarz interests and, in 1935, became president of the newly-established branch of the company in New York. He retired as president in 1946 and was chairman of the board until his death.

John E. Hires, son of the founder of Charles E. Hires Company, Philadelphia, and a former vice-president of the concern, died January 23 in Miami, Fla. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Hires joined his father's concern in 1909 and was vice-president in charge of production at his retirement.

James S. Hollowell, vice-president in charge of engineering of the Natural Products Refining Company, Jersey City, N. J., upon his retirement in 1947, died January 27 in Plainfield, N. J. His age was sixty-eight.

A. Clarence Laudenslager, vice-president and treasurer of J. K. Laudenslager, Inc., Philadelphia, died January 28 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Eugene W. Wall, assistant treasurer of the Kali Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, died January 29 in that city. He was fifty-six years of age.

Petroleum Derivatives

Most of the price listings in this market had been established for some time before the government's order to freeze prices between December 19 and January 25 and therefore the current prices were well within the established limits. As far as supply and demand were concerned, no special reactions were experienced with regard to the price freezing order.

Petroleum toluol and xylol were without any change to speak of. The demand for both items was as strong as it had been for some time in the past and there were no improvements in the supply, nor were any expected. Higher boilers were in an unchanged position; demand held as high as ever and the supply was without any improvement over the recent past. Intermediate aromatic solvents were likewise without change.

The aliphatics were still in a reasonably good supply position and there was no trouble anticipated with them unless there should be a heavy increase in the demand. At the moment, demand was at good levels although it could not be called extraordinarily strong. LPG's were still feeling the effects of the Winter weather and the shortage of transportation. Both microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were unchanged as to supply and demand. Petrolatum and white mineral oils held to their former position of tight supply and demand continued strong.

Solvents and Diluents

Petroleum toluol and xylol continued in pretty much the same position last week. Supply of both was as tight as it had been and there were no indications that it would ease up much in the immediate future, if it eased up at all. Demand continued unchanged. It had been so high for both items recently that a heavy call was considered the usual thing and there were no expectations that there would be anything else for some time to come.

Higher boilers were still as tight as ever. They, too, had been in a straitened position for some time and there was little hope that their position would improve as time went on. Demand continued at the high levels of the recent past and from all indications it would go on that way for some time to come. The intermediate aromatic solvents were also without appreciable change. The demand continued at the high rates of the recent past while the supply was just as tight as it had been and there seemed to be little likelihood that there would be any improvement at this time.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market held pretty much to previous levels during the period under review. The demand was still at the good pitch of the recent past and although it was not what could be called great, it was substantial. The supply was up to the requirements of the market and was expected to stay that way unless there should be some unexpected developments.

Lacquer Diluent—Supplywise, this item was offering no problem during the period and none was expected unless there should be a heavy increase in the demand. At the moment there were no great overstocks to be found but there was enough to make the situation comfortable. The demand was at what could be called good levels, although there was not the pressure here that was observed in the market for some of the other petroleum derivatives.

Mineral Spirits—This item held pretty much to its previously noted levels during the past week and the indications were that it would go on that way. Demand was good and there was no reason to think it would be otherwise in the immediate future. The amount of material available was sufficiently high to accommodate the market, although the opinion had been expressed that should there be any great pickup in ordering it might put something of a strain on the producers.

Rubber Solvent—At the moment, this item was offering no particular difficulty as far as filling the requirements of consumers was concerned, although it was thought that if the demand should climb greatly in the immediate future, it might put something of a pinch in the picture. The demand at this time was running along at what could be called good, although not extra-strong levels.

Stoddard Solvent—The general picture was about what it had been for this item and there were no signs that it would be otherwise in the predictable future. The demand was going along at a good rate and appeared likely to continue while the supply was up to the needs of the market, and the only possibility of difficulty that could be foreseen at this time was a possible increase in ordering. That would likely put something of a strain on producers.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—While the supply was at high enough levels now to take care of the requirements of the market it was not at a high enough point to withstand any sharp rise in demand. At the moment the demand was going along at a good rate and the indications were that it would continue this way for the immediate days to come.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's — Butane and propane were largely unchanged as far as supply and demand went during the period under review, and there were no signs that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come. The demand for both items was still running to high levels and was expected to go on that way. The cold weather had, of course, boosted the demand and there was little easing in the pressure expected while the temperature stayed low. With the coming of warmer weather there would be the expected easing but that was not helping the situation much at the present time. The supply was still tight and appeared likely to stay that way.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Little if any change was apparent in this market during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate days to come. The demand was still going along at a strong rate and from all signs it would appear that it was going to continue that way for some time to come. The supply was not up to sufficiently high levels to accommodate the market with ease and there appeared to be no likelihood that there would be a comfortable market for some time into the future.

Paraffin—Supply and demand last week showed little change from their position of the past week. The availability of the material was tight. It had been that way for some time and appeared likely to stay that way for some time in the immediate future. The requests for the material were just as great as they had been and there were no signs that there would be any great falling off at any time in the predictable future.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—The market for this material noted little if any change in either supply or demand last week. Supply was tight, as it had been for some time past, and as it was expected to be on into the future. Demand was as tight as it had been in the recent past and from all indications was likely to go on being that way for some time to come.

White Mineral Oils—There was no appreciable change in the market picture during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any at any time in the immediate future. The supply was as tight as it had been in the recent past and there was no evidence of any relief in sight. The demand was holding up to good levels and from all indications it was likely to go on that way for an indeterminate time.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The customary West Coast market report is omitted this week because of the mail tie-up.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 20 totaled 243,244,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 245,719,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,475,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,030,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 445,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Sales of dried blood were made at higher prices last week at New York, the market being slightly above the parity at Chicago. In other packing-house byproducts as well as fish meal there was a tendency to withdraw offerings and await a clearer classification of the price freeze. This action by sellers slowed down sales regardless of an active inquiry for both feed and fertilizer use.

Superphosphate shipments continued to gain to the South and Midwest with the movement fully up to seasonal normal. Stocks have tightened with production held down on account of the scarcity of sulphuric acid. Producers do not look for any easement in supplies until the planting season is over late in the Spring. Shortage of sulphuric acid is also affecting production of ammonium sulphate where the position of synthetic is exceedingly tight and stocks of coke-oven sulphate steadily becoming shorter. Potash demand remained active and is being fed by production as there are no first hand inventories. Ammonium nitrate production remained heavily under contract. Sodium nitrate as well as nitrogen solutions are finding an active seasonal outlet. Difficulty in securing benzol, chlorine and other basic materials is still a paramount problem with producers of many synthetic insecticides and weed-killers. There is no easement in sight for supplies of DDT or BHC.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply situation getting tighter with the scarcity of sulphuric acid seriously affecting production of both coke-oven and synthetic varieties. Demand from mixers showing seasonal expansion.

Bone Meal—Sellers were inclined to withdraw offerings pending a better classification of the ceiling price. Inquiry remained active.

Dried Blood—Sales in New York were reported at $9.50 per unit of ammonia. The Chicago price remained at $9.25.

Fish Meal—Importations for feed and fertilizer in October, 1950, amounted to 4,998 tons, compared with 2,974 in October, 1949, according to figures released by the Department of Interior. During the first ten months of 1950, imports totaled 54,068 tons, compared with 40,866 for the corresponding period in 1949, an increase of 32 percent.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments of steady dimensions are going forward against contracts. Stocks have continued comfortable except in a few special grades. The market's position is firm backed by high producing costs.

Production of phosphate rock in French Morocco in the first 9 months of 1950 totaled 2,999,000 metric tons, compared with 2,736,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1949. Output of dried phosphates in the two periods was 2,840,000 tons and 2,835,000 tons, respectively. It appears that the 1952 goal of 4,000,000 tons of crude phosphates was reached by the end of 1950. Improvements in extraction, storing, and drying now under way are expected to permit further expansion in 1951.

Superphosphate—As in most of the chemical and industrial fields, superphosphate production continues to drive toward new highs for 1950, NPA states. November production (18 percent a-p-a basis) was the highest it has been for any November during the past 10 years. During November, 1950, 69,000 more tons of 18 percent super were produced than the November output for 1943 and 1944 combined. The swing toward concentrates continued. Seventy-three hundred and fifty-seven more tons of 45 percent superphosphate were produced in November, 1950, than during November, 1949. Production of this commodity for the first 11 months of 1950 exceeded production for the corresponding period of 1949 by 133,042 tons. The current market position is tight with indications of becoming tighter until the planting season is over. Demand for shipments to the South and Midwest is increasing with each successive week.

Potashes

No new developments last week. Production continued at capacity with demand broad enough to prevent the accumulation of first hand inventories. Mixers are taking full deliveries in order to meet their Spring requirements.

German potassium muriate is being offered at $37 per metric ton for 38% to 42% and $43 for 48%-52% in paper bags, c.i.f. New York. For ammonium nitrate, 32.2 percent, in paper bags, c.i.f. New York, $9 per 100 pounds is being asked.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest has witnessed some activity the past week although actual trading has been very light for all materials. Prices remain steady for organics with tankage reported firmer. Fish meal supplies continue light with only limited offerings of Canadian herring meal. Prices for inorganic materials are unchanged with future supplies expected to tighten.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less for bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal $72 per ton, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles for domestic and foreign. Calcium nitrate, $43.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meals, $129.75-$143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $126-$139.75 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles, herring 70 percent $140-$147 f.o.b. Vancouver. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton in bulk. Superphosphate, $23.70 per ton for bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated, $29.50 per ton for bulk, 3-16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Triple, $68.50-$72 per ton bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75-$6.25 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Treatment of grain seed with effective fungicides to insure better stands takes on additional importance this year, say cereal pathologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They say the average cost of a few cents an acre makes failure to take the precaution not only thoughtless but reckless. Fungicidal treatment of grain seed is mostly for the smuts and other controllable diseases of wheat, oats, and barley and for the seed rots and seedling blights of corn and sorghum.

BHC—No improvement in the supply position can be noted. Output is moving steadily against contracts and producers have no inventories. November 1950 production amounted to 5,788,431 pounds, compared with 5,412,401 pounds in October. The gamma isomer content of BHC in November totaled 754,237 pounds, against 722,824 in the preceding month.

DDT—Continued in definitely short supply with production heavily under contract for the season and DO orders reducing the amount available for civilian use. November output was placed at 5,323,174 pounds, compared with 4,986,700 in October.

Sodium Arsenate—This material containing 45 percent arsenic pentoxide in 100-pound drums is priced at 12½c. per pound, carlots, 13¾c. for 2,000 pounds and up, and 14¼c. under 2,000 pounds, f.o.b. the works. These prices are for immediate shipment and subject to stocks being available, freight allowed on 96 pounds or over.

Sodium Arsenite Solution—Price to dealers for 50-gallon drums is 70c. per gallon. Drums holding 5 gallons are $1.10 per gallon, f.o.b. the works, freight allowed on 96 pounds or over. This material contains 4 pounds of arsenic trioxide per gallon.

Sulphur

Market situation remained tight under an exceedingly heavy demand from domestic consumers. There has been no easement in demand for sulphuric acid and an enormous tonnage of sulphur is moving to the chemical industry.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Root Rot of Woody Plants Discussed in USDA Report

Clitocybe, a kind of mushroom root rot disease of fruit, forest, shade, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines, is discussed in a new Department of Agriculture publication (circular no. 853). A copy may be obtained from the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

This root rot disease not only attacks a wide variety of woody plants, including tung, but also covers the whole southeastern area from Texas to the District of Columbia and Florida, the only state in which it has been studied extensively. Studies were carried on in Florida by research men of the department's division of forest pathology in cooperation with state authorities. They found a total of 210 species subject to attack.

The circular, titled "Clitocybe Root Rot of Woody Plants in the Southeast United States," takes up preventive and remedial measures, including surgical treatment, uncovering and aeration of infected root systems to kill off the fungus, and banking up the bases of trees to stimulate the formation of new roots.

Hunt, Forest Service Lab Head, to Retire

George M. Hunt, director of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., largest wood research center in the world, will retire on March 31 after forty years of continuous service in the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hunt's successor will be Dr. J. Alfred Hall, director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Ore. Dr. Hall, in turn, will be succeeded by Robert W. Cowlin, present chief of the Division of Forest Economics at the Portland experiment station.

Fulton Bag Elects Directors

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills has elected three new members to its board of directors. Elected are E. Monroe Hornsby, manager of Fulton's New York office; Norman D. Cann, Fulton Bag counsel for a number of years, and Frederic G. Barnett, currently with the concern's Dallas, Tex., plant.

Bids Wanted

Adhesives, various, U. S. Air Force (Warner Robins Base, Ga.) invitation 61, February 12.

Aluminum sulphate, 220,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8216, February 7.

Calcium chloride, 270,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8232, February 13.

Carbon remover, 2,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8233, February 13.

Chemicals & drugs: potassium nitrate, sodium hippurate, anhydrous sodium phosphate, sulfanilic acid, sulfurated potash, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 857, February 12; aluminum hydroxide gel, benzoin tincture, brilliant green, carmine, chlorobenzene, guaiac, invitation 855, February 9; calcium chloride, caprylalcohol, cholesterol, invitation 887, February 8.

DDT, 3,000 pounds, District of Columbia (Purchasing Div., 300 Indiana avenue, N.W., Washington) invitation 14898, February 6.

Glue, flake or ground, 1,020 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-97122-R, February 9; 8,000 pounds, Marine Corps (Quartermaster, 1100 South Broad, Philadelphia) invitation 194, February 9.

Iron blue, 8,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-315, February 15.

Linseed oil, raw, 825 gallons, and boiled, 225 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5G-97119, February 9; 400 gallons, same (303 Federal Annex, Atlanta, Ga.) invitation AT-1476, February 8.

Oleic acid, 10,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8234, February 13.

Paint & allied products: primer, 200 gallons, Civil Aeronautics Administration (Atlanta 5, Ga.) invitation 170, February 12; varnish, litho, 3,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-316, February 16; acid-proof paint, 3,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office (Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,560, February 13; wall sealer and primer, 3,600 gallons, invitation B-53,760, February 16; stencil obliterating paint, 10,500 gallons, invitation B-53,802, February 16; exterior oil paint, 2,350 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-97043, February 8; orange shellac varnish, 720 gallons, invitation 5M-97059-R, February 9; primer, 500 gallons, invitation 97264-R/5, February 13; paint, enamel, and varnish, 2,795 gallons, same (New York 13), invitation NY-SR-28036, February 13; enamel, 2,632 gallons, orange shellac, 108 gallons, invitation NY-SR-28056, February 15; enamel, 3,856 gallons, and paint, various, 13,078 gallons, same (303 Federal Annex, Atlanta, Ga.) invitation AT-1476, February 8.

Paint remover, 2,640 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Tinker Base, Oklahoma City) invitation 374, February 8.

Photographic chemicals, X-ray developer, rapid and regular, fixer, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1) invitation 889, February 12.

Starch, 25,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8142, February 15.

Sulphuric acid, 20,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8231, February 13.

Thinner, enamel, 520 gallons, and paint, 2,200 gallons, Federal Supply Service (303 Federal Annex, Atlanta, Ga.) invitation AT-1476, February 8.

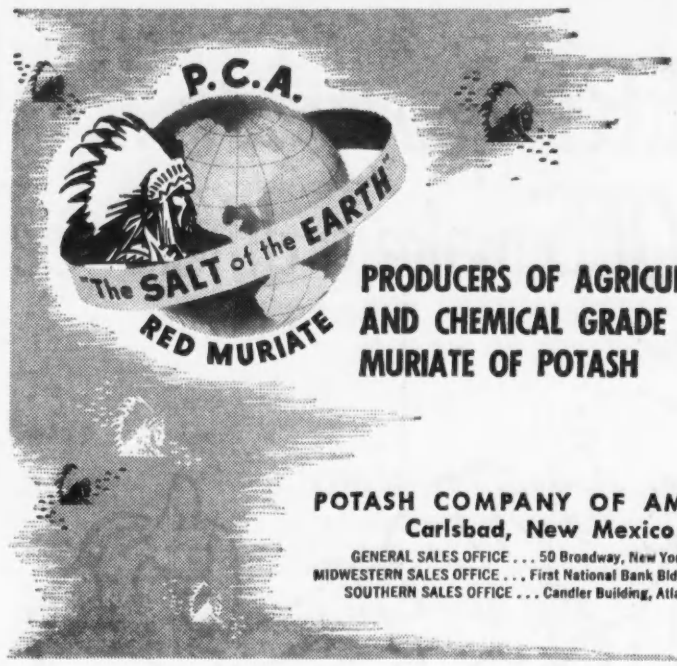
Trisodium phosphate, 50,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 3-W-94919-C-R, February 14.

Turpentine, steam distilled, 800 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97266-R/5, February 13; wood, s.d., 1,018 gallons, and gum spirits, 1,484 gallons, same (303 Federal Annex, Atlanta, Ga.) invitation AT-1476, February 8.

White lead in oil, 3,375 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 5M-97044, February 8.

Arkell & Smiths Elects Carl A. Miller Director

Arkell & Smiths, Canajoharie, N. Y., has elected Carl A. Miller a director of the concern. Mr. Miller, senior vice-president of the Irving Trust Company, has held a variety of positions in the New York bank since 1920. He was previously associated with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.



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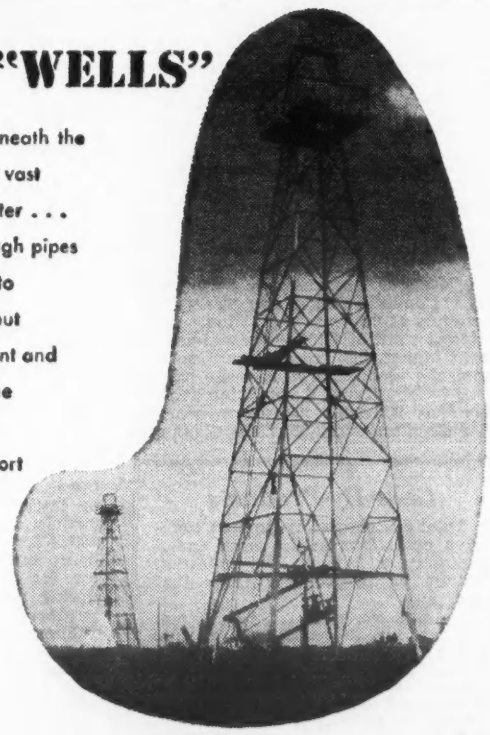
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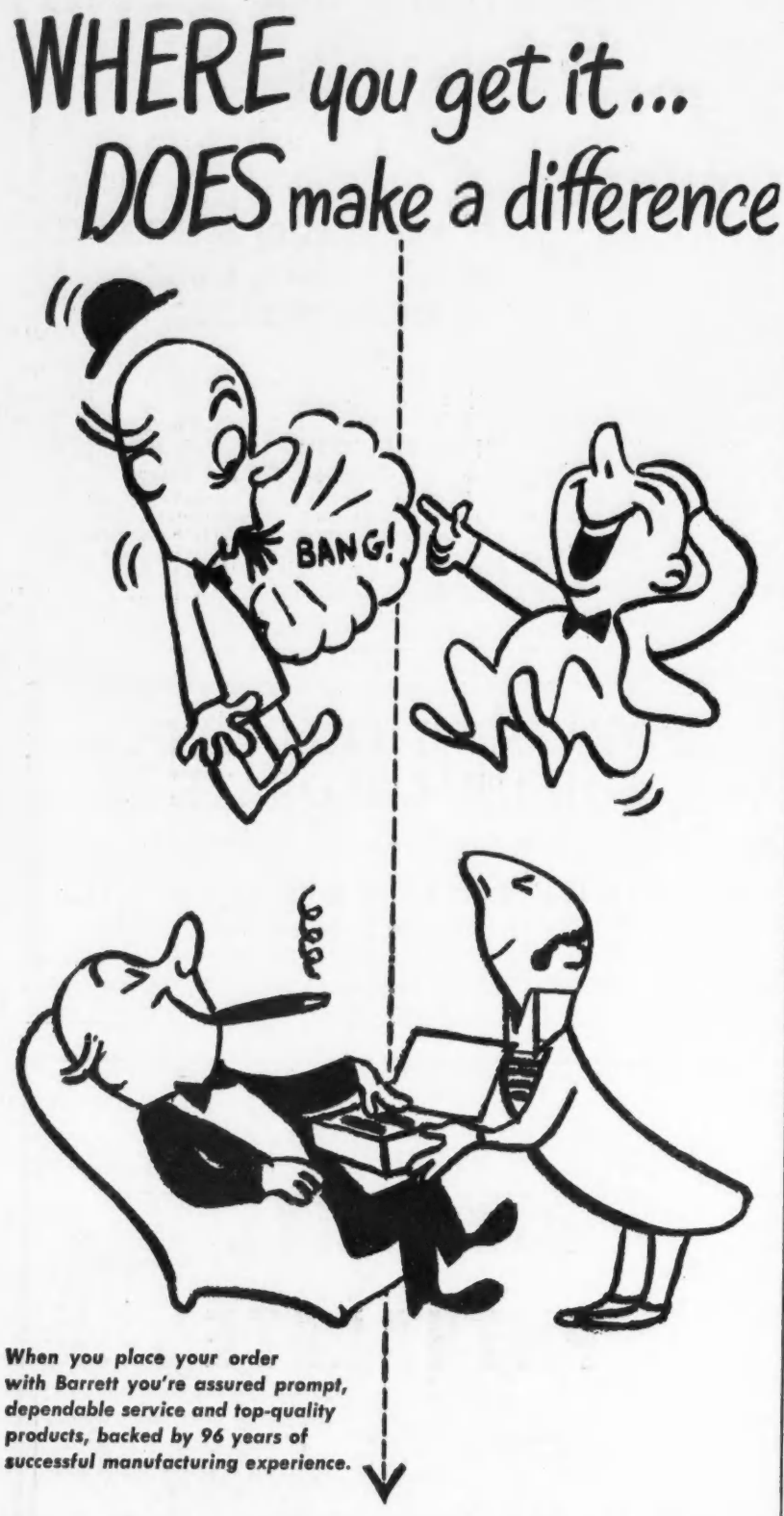

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Coaltar Chemicals

The general price ceiling order issued by ESA on January 26 froze producers ceiling prices as of the base period of December 19 through January 25. There were, as expected, no price movements in this market last week. A number of important coaltar chemicals, however, were ceiling leveled at a spread between different producers, notably anilin, benzol, monochlorobenzene, phthalic anhydride, naphthalene, and several others, with pyridin having the widest price spread. Under the new regulations, a producer quoting the lower figure, cannot advance to the higher figure without special relief being granted, or unless some modifying order subsequently permits it.

Out of the coaltar market, creosote could be said to be in adequate supply, and all the rest of the market could virtually be described as tight. Supplies were particularly acute in the benzol, cresylic, phenolic, and pyridin markets, and the scarcity carried all down the line on their derived products. Naphthalene was not critical, but was tightening up as a result of curtailed imports which more and more appeared to be the result of a real scarcity abroad rather than just a price hold out.

There was a reported good possibility of a price roll back on scrap iron, which would ease some of the pressure of increased costs in anilin production.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate for the industry for the week ended February 3 as 101.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,025,000 tons of ingots and castings, a new high for the industry. The previous week steel output was 2,017,000 tons, and during the corresponding week one year ago it was 1,774,700 tons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The general price ceiling order issued late the previous week caught the benzol market with a price spread of 5 cents per gallon, or more, between the quotations of different producers, at certain shipping points. Accordingly, the price structure will likely remain at current levels until such time as a modifying order or a relief measure might be adopted to make the price pattern more generally uniform.

The critical supply position of benzol was unchanged, with the overall market tendency felt likely to become more acute as the new year progresses. In so far as motor grade benzol was concerned, the Tariff Commission report released January 26 showed no production figure for November by tar distillers, as against the figure of 1,110,099 gallons in October. Coke oven operators, however, reported 501,599 gallons for November, as compared with 497,027 gallons produced in October.

Output of benzol of other than motor grade by cokeoven operators in November amounted to 13,510,195 gallons, as against 14,325,176 gallons in October. Meanwhile, tar distillers and petroleum source producers turned out refined grades of benzol during November in the amount of 5,161,909 gallons, as compared with the revised production figure for October of 4,743,783 gallons.

Creosote—The market was characterized by still adequate supplies, and a firm price structure which under the new price ceiling order was expected to hold indefinitely. Domestic production was quoted in tankcars at 20 cents per gallon. Material moving out of Gulf ports was usually ½ cent higher, but not uniformly so.

Domestic production of creosote was reported by the Tariff Commission for November as 9,190,639 gallons turned out by tar distillers and 2,555,884 gallons produced by cokeoven operators. In October the tar distillers produced 9,499,421 gallons according to the revised figure, and cokeoven operators turned out 2,256,201 gallons.

Cresols—There was no indication of any easing of this critically tight market. All grades were far short of the overall demand, and producers were limiting sales to contract commitments dividing their output equitably between contract consumers. The price structure adopted in December was firmly in effect at the time of the price ceiling order, and no adjustments were expected to develop in the months immediately ahead.

Meta-para production in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 610,804 pounds, as against the revised production figure for October of 566,549 pounds. In October the ortho-meta-para figure stood at 861,369 pounds, but was unreported for November.

Cresylic Acid—Imported acid was firmly priced at $1.35 per gallon, with some small quantities ranging higher. The feeling was expressed that prices were apt to hang around that figure for sometime by reason of the price ceiling order, but that a further eventual upward trend was not altogether unexpected.

Supplies of coaltar acid, both low and high boil domestic materials, were very scarce. Imported acids had tightened up considerably, and some of the petroleum source cresylics were backordered. The Tariff Commission reported refined cresylic output from all sources as amounting in November to 3,222,763 pounds, compared with the October production figure of 2,039,191 pounds.

Naphthalene—Ceiling prices on 78 degree naphthalene ranged from 6¾ to 7 cents per pound, depending upon the producer, in accordance with schedules established in late 1950. There was no improvement in the supply situation which remained tight but not critical.

Imports were spotty, and in the aggregate were significantly less in amount than in former months. This was due in part to the buyer resistance to higher prices demanded abroad, but much of it was felt to be due to actual shortages abroad as the result of increased European consumption. However, a French offering was made of 100 metric tons of 78° crude at 8½ cents per pound, for February-March delivery.

Just what effect the recent price ceiling would have on imported naphthalene prices was a matter of conjecture. Under the general price ceiling order as currently written, material on hand was frozen at a ceiling equivalent to the highest price charged during the base period of December 19 through January 25. However, if during that base period material was actually bought abroad at prices higher in cost than the material sold during the base period, such material may be resold when it arrives at the base period highest price level, plus the increased cost. This latter figure would then become the dealer's ceiling price, and material bought subsequently to January 25, regardless of how much higher in cost it might be, would have to be sold at levels no higher than this ceiling.

Refined naphthalene production by tar distillers during November was reported as 7,889,531 pounds, as against the 8,404,652 pounds turned out in October. Crude naphthalene output in November by tar distillers amounted to 17,530,612 pounds, and by cokeoven operators 8,403,557 pounds. The revised production figure on crude production by tar distillers for October was 18,869,341 pounds, during which month cokeoven operators produced 8,932,231 pounds.

Phenol—The phenol shortage was severely acute and adversely affected the production of a wide range of chemical and resinous products from plastics to pharmaceutical salicylates. Prices which were well established in December were all listed under a definite price pattern by the new year and this became the ceiling price structure under the government's

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended February 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	987,301
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,082,193
Benzol	gals.	3,327,073
Coaltar	gals.	15,147,641
Creosote oil	gals.	608,610
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,069,276
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,344
Toluol	gals.	628,897
Xylol	gals.	162,296

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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general order issued late the previous week. On a tankcar basis the synthetic phenol ceiling stood at 17¼ cents per pound as did also the USP tar distilled material. The natural phenol ceiling for tankcar quantities was 16¾ cents per pound. This applied to both the 82 and 90 percent grades of natural phenol. The combined production of both natural and synthetic phenol in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as totaling 28,428,093 pounds, as compared with the revised October production figure of 29,838,369 pounds.

Pyridin — No production figures were available on this item from Tariff Commission reports. The price ceilings in effect as a result of the recent general price ceiling order, ranged from 90 cents to $1.05 per pound, depending upon the producer, in accordance with price schedules which had been in effect over recent months. The supply position of refined 2-degree material remained severely critical, from which there was no hope of relief in the immediate future.

Toluol — The tight supply position showed no indications of easing last week, and price schedules established in December became the ceiling levels under the general price ceiling order issued late the previous week. Production by cokeoven operators in November amounted to 2,676,545 gallons as against the 2,902,176 gallons they turned out in October. November output from all other sources amounted to 2,023,487 gallons, compared with the revised figure for October of 1,813,582 gallons.

Xylol—Ceiling prices effected late last week were those established in December. Total overall xylol production in November amounted to 5,847,705 gallons, as compared with the revised production figure for October of 4,412,097 gallons. The market continued tight.

Intermediates

Acetanilide — Technical material continued to be in relatively strong demand for intermediate purposes. Prices were firm under the freeze at a spread of 25½ to 26½ cents per pound in carlot quantities, a range which represented the difference in quotations between different producers, established in December, and in effect at the time of the general price ceiling order.

The combined output of both technical and USP material in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 563,768 pounds, compared with 402,907 pounds in October. Demand was expected to continue at a high level, and production was expected to be hampered over the coming months by the continued shortage of basic raw materials.

Anilin—A proposed roll back of scrap iron prices which in recent weeks had skyrocketed to very high levels was expected to eventually relieve some of the cost squeeze which the advancing scrap price structure was exerting on anilin producers.

Meanwhile, the market was frozen at price levels varying in tankcar quantities from 17 to 18 cents per pound, resulting from the 1-cent price spread between the quotations of different producers when the currently higher price levels were established in December. This varied price structure having been in effect during the base period was currently frozen by the general price ceiling order issued late the previous week.

The existence of a 1-cent per pound spread in prices between different producers came about in mid-December when most benzol producers advanced benzol 5 to 7 cents per gallon. Some anilin makers moved immediately by upping anilin prices from ¾ cents to 1 cent per pound, getting their contract customers notified before the deadline of Dec. 15, for the first quarter contract period. Certain other producers, having sent their price announcements out at the initial price advance level, did not move in response to the higher benzol price structure with a subsequent price adjustment. Thus during December, all producers advanced prices 1 cent per pound in response to increased benzol and chlorine costs, but only some of them moved prices up the second time in a reflection of the second benzol price movement—which, incidentally, was not industry-wide.

Anilin production in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 8,448,461 pounds, a figure below the 9,141,205 pounds turned out in October.

Monochlorobenzene — Prices on this item were unchanged from levels established in December, tankcars being quoted by different producers at 9c. to 10c. per pound, a spread of 1c. Accordingly, the general price ceiling order froze producers prices at this ceiling. Those who were quoting 9c. must continue to quote 9c., until such time as relief is obtained through the regulatory channels, or a

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modifying order is issued. The price spread of 1c. per pound between different producers came about in December as a result of some producers making a second upward price adjustment in response to the second benzol price increase, whereas certain other producers did not. No change from the current schedules in the direction of eliminating the price spread was expected in the immediate future.

Production of monochlorobenzene in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 32,126,215 pounds, as against the 34,801,436 pounds turned out in October.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supplies were still quite tight, and in view of the overall contraction of naphthalene supplies because of curtailed imports, the prospects over the coming months were not too bright. Prices were ceiling leveled late the previous week at schedules which were in effect January 25, some producers being 1½c. per pound under the others.

This price spread in the market was felt likely to have continued at least for this quarter, even if the price ceiling had not been issued. Currently, carlot bag quantities were listed at 19c. to 20½c. per pound, depending upon the producer. Had the ceiling price order not been issued, however, there was the possibility that the outside of the range might have increased before the end of the current quarter, by reason of the high price demanded by some foreign producers of naphthalene. With phthalic prices frozen at their current ceilings, producers will be more resistant to the high price demands abroad for naphthalene.

Styrene—Demand for the monomer was far in excess of the available supply, with production hampered by the critical benzol shortage, and the demands of the synthetic rubber program taking a substantial and increasing proportion of the total styrene output. This left less and less for making plastics via polystyrene materials. The Tariff Commission reported production of the monomer in November as 50,961,840 pounds, as against the October output of 52,570,677 pounds. Prices were placed under a ceiling of 18c. per pound in tankcars in accordance with the schedule which prevailed during the base period of December 19 through January 25.

Thiourea—Demand was steady in substantial quantity for this item while prices maintained the levels established in December of 44c. per pound in carloads and 46c. in less than carloads.

Toluidines—Mixed toluidines in less than carlot quantities were quoted at 37c. per pound. Demand was steady and moderate against limited supplies. Demand for mixed toluidines was small compared with the demand for individual isomers.

Stange Names Anderson

William J. Stange Company, Chicago, has named W. Earl Anderson sales representative, effective February 1. Mr. Anderson will service food processors in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado and western Kansas. Thurst Lind, jr., who has represented Stange in this territory for the past four years, has been transferred to Michigan and will establish headquarters in the Detroit area.

DMA Names Williston Supply Division Head

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced the appointment of Samuel H. Williston as director of the supply division of the Defense Minerals Administration. The supply division is the programming and planning group of DMA, setting goals for minerals and metals production expansion and working out plans for government assistance in expanding capacity. Mr. Williston has been executive vice-president of Cordero Mining Company, San Francisco, since 1936 and vice-president and director of Sperry-Sun Well Surveying Company, Philadelphia, since 1947.

U. S. Steel Names Agent

The coal chemical sales division of United States Steel Company has appointed Walter H. Haggard sales representative in the New York area. Mr. Haggard has been assigned to the Chicago office of the division since January, 1950.

Trade Briefs

Colby M. Chester has been elected board chairman of Zonite Products Corporation.

Fielder Israel, former vice-president of the National Carbon Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been named assistant to the president of General Dry Batteries, Inc.

National Bureau of Standards, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, has received awards for its contributions to science and engineering from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Prices of textile and leather chemicals were firm and unaffected by the price freeze regulations announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency. New business slackened to actual needs, while consumers continued to take good volume of materials against current contracts.

Sizing materials were in steady request against standing orders. Corn dextrin and starch were in limited supply and well held. Potato starch continued firm for prompt and forward delivery at prevailing prices. Tapioca flour also was strong for spot delivery, due to the higher trend in the cost of replacements from the Far East and Brazil. Sago flour continued to advance for shipment from primary centers. Egg products were steady and fairly active for immediate needs.

Quebracho extract sales have been temporarily suspended for shipment from the Argentine, thereby affecting trading. This action was considered by many in the trade as an indication of higher prices when shipments become available. Wattle bark and extract were in active request, but business was restricted by the scarcity of offers for shipment from Africa. Other tanning materials were quiet and steady at unchanged quotations.

November consumption of raw wool (scoured basis) averaged 11,400,000 pounds per week, 17 percent less than in October, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption of apparel class wool averaged 7,700,000 pounds per week and carpet class wool 3,700,000 pounds per week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
279.4	279.4	280.3	225.1	257.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production of acetic anhydride in November totaled 78,220,852 pounds, compared with 77,364,360 pounds in October, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Steady consuming demand was noted against current contracts. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—Active inquiry for export continued for tonnage quantities to European countries. Business was turned down by producers as production was sold up for domestic requirements. Exporters' bids were reported up to 28c. per pound for large quantities which were unaccepted. While the supply condition was tight, needs of domestic consumers were being met by voluntary allocations by producers. Prices were unchanged and strong.

Sodium Acetate—Consuming demand was active, and kept pace with production. Prices were without change and firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest continued excellent, and a good volume moved against current contracts. Supplies were still scarce.

Sulphonated Oils—Moderate demand was noted for all grades. Prices were unchanged and firm, reflecting the high cost of basic oils. Scarcity of castor oil has made sulphonated grades entirely nominal, with offerings scarce and restricted to regular customers.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Dried soluble blood was in extremely short supply and firmly maintained at unchanged quotations. Blood albumin was stronger and recently lifted to 70c. per pound, in 200-pound drums, and up to 80c. per pound, in lesser quantities. This material was in active request, absorbing the production, and has curtailed building of inventories for Spring and early Summer delivery.

Corn Dextrin—Active consuming demand was noted for all grades. Market remained firm at unchanged quotations. Supplies were light, owing to sold up output. Acceptance of orders were still restricted to price on date of delivery.

Corn Starch—Buyers continued to absorb good sized quantities for prompt needs. Prices were without change and steady. Orders were accepted only at the price on date of shipment. Visible corn supply was larger and increased 3,826,000 bushels to 63,202,000 bushels for the week ended January 26, the highest since 1941, compared with 46,789,000 bushels at this time last year.

Egg Albumen—Trading was fairly active, chiefly for prompt needs. Prices were unchanged and steady. Edible flake ranged from $1.72 to $1.74 per pound and powdered at $1.76 to $1.78 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was unchanged at 77c. to 83c. per pound, same basis.

Output of liquid egg during December was relatively small, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production totaled 2,393,000 pounds compared with 39,934,000 pounds during December, 1949, and the 1944-48 average of 8,178,000 pounds. With smaller egg production and relative high prices for eggs, both egg drying and freezing operations were on a much smaller scale than a year earlier. Dried egg production during December totaled 549,000 pounds compared with 8,737,000 pounds in December, 1949. Production consisted of 409,000 pounds of dried whole egg and 140,000 pounds of dried albumen. Total production of dried egg for the year 1950 was estimated at 91,482,000 pounds compared with 75,962,000 pounds in 1949. The quantity of frozen egg produced during December totaled 1,406,000 pounds, 85 percent less than the previous year's record high production for the month of 9,308,000 pounds. Frozen egg stocks decreased 27,000,000 pounds during December compared with a decrease of 17,000,000 pounds in December a year earlier and the average December decrease of 27,000,000 pounds. Production of frozen eggs during 1950 was estimated at 354,148,000 pounds compared with 318,227,000 pounds in 1949.

Egg Yolk—Moderate demand was reported for domestic yolk, mainly for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged at $1.12 to $1.16 per pound, according to quantity. Chinese yolk was in fair request and quoted at 92c. to 96c. per pound, duty paid for spot delivery. No yolk was produced in December, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, against 64,000 pounds, in December, 1949.

Potato Starch—New business was quiet as a result of the price freeze order issued by Economic Stabilization Agency, though consumers continued to take good sized quantities against former orders. Market was steady at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine and 5½c., Idaho. Stocks on the spot were maintained at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Offers for shipment from primary sources were scarce and higher at 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Stocks on the spot were light, and quoted at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity.

Tapioca Flour—High cost of replacements kept this market firm. Trading was reported slow. Prices were unchanged and strong for supplies on spot. High grade Brazilian was maintained at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, spot; as to quantity mediums, 7¼c. to 7¾c. and low, 7c. to 7¼c., same basis. Java for shipment was firmer at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. On spot was quoted at 6½c. to 7c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported restricted to actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and steady. Supplies were not overabundant, but adequate to cover demand.

Mangrove Bark—Offers for shipment were maintained at the recent advance. Bark was quoted at $57 to $60 per ton, exdock, as to seller.

Myrobalans — Primary market was stronger and shipments were well held at the recent advance. J 1's was quoted at $48 to $50 per ton and crushed J'2's, $39 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract—This market was strong. Shipments of extract from the Argentine have been temporarily suspended and prices withdrawn. This action was considered by many in the trade to foreshadow higher prices when offers are resumed.

Valonia—Cups were firm for shipment at $62 per ton, exdock. Market was strong and shipments were recently advanced $6 per ton.

Wattle—Firm conditions featured primary markets. Consuming interest continued active for replacements. Light offers of bark and extract for shipment affected trading. Prices were strong for both materials.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The general price ceiling order issued January 26 virtually precluded any price advances in this market in so far as manufactured chemical items were concerned. Cocoa butter, however, advanced 3 cents per pound reflecting the strong commodity market in cocoa beans. Neither cocoa butter nor beans come under the price ceiling order as currently in effect.

Under the price ceiling order which places the ceiling price at the highest price level quoted during the base period of December 19 through January 25, several chemicals in this market were frozen at a ceiling which gave the item a range. This was so because where different producers were quoting during the base period a different price schedule for any given quantity of a chemical, each producer's schedule was frozen at his ceiling. Thus the ceiling price on secondary butyl alcohol, for example, in tankcars ranged from 11 cents to 13 cents per pound, depending upon the producer. As such, it would have to remain until such time as the lower quoting producers, if they wished, obtained permission to raise their price schedule to the higher competitive level, or until some further modifying order was issued by the government.

There were numerous large volume organic chemicals and drugs which pricewise were frozen in this status. No one, however, seemed to be particularly disturbed about the price ceiling situation, and the industry calmly set about compiling data and varied information in compliance with the other stipulated requirements of the general price order. There was an occasional report of dissatisfaction resulting from producers getting caught in a price squeeze or subject to some other inequities, but in most instances it was regarded as possible under the order to get relief in individual cases.

Meanwhile, the markets continued to tighten in most chemicals, and availability and not price was the major consumer problem. Salicylates, for example, were beginning to tighten as a result of the phenol and benzol shortages, but as yet were not in a critical position. No serious shortage of most drug items, such as the analgesics, was immediately expected.

Acetone—Prices under the general price ceiling order issued late the previous week established ceilings on this item in the range of 8½c. to 10c. per pound, depending upon the supplier's schedules in effect during the base period. Meanwhile, the market was characterized by a tight supply situation, but availability was not regarded as critical.

Alcohol—The Alcohol Tax Unit Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on February 1 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of December, 1950, in comparison with December, 1949:—

Production

	Proof gallons 1950	1949
Ethyl	34,763,167	22,516,256
*Completely denatured	95,946	245,129
*Specially denatured	21,168,681	13,372,532

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1950	1949
†Ethyl, tax paid	4,250,635	2,287,651
tax free	29,434,979	25,246,173
*Completely denatured	89,891	232,656
*Specially denatured	19,798,544	14,832,987

Stocks

	Gallons 1950	1949
†Ethyl	44,009,907	33,949,036
*Completely denatured	37,095	578,521
*Specially denatured	3,080,980	3,320,227

* Proof gallons. † Wine gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in February of 1950 and February of 1949 were as follows:—

	Pounds 1950	1949
Corn and corn products	36,418,204	994,200
Rye and rye products	273,568	.....
Malt and malt products	14,707,411	45,882
Wheat and wheat products	.....	379,784
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	120,330,104	59,100
Total grain	171,729,287	1,478,966
Potatoes & potato products	.....	.....
Ethylene gas	5,780,656	6,482,548
Other materials	128,803	104,960
	Wine gallons 1950	1949
Molasses	5,581,023	6,481,984
Ethyl sulphate	11,188,882	10,598,697
Sulphite liquors	20,560,300	16,601,200
Other materials	1,373,776	1,618,077
*Products used in distillation	4,884,973	3,607,291

* Proof gallons.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
274.3	274.3	270.3	255.8	253.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Butyl Alcohol—Prices established during late 1950 became the ceiling schedule under the general price ceiling order issued January 26. In tankcars this established synthetic normal at 17½ cents per pound, synthetic secondary at a spread of 11 cents to 13 cents per pound, depending upon the producer, and normal fermentation material at 28 to 30½ cents per pound, depending upon the producer. Production of normal butyl alcohol in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 12,728,031 pounds, as against the 16,598,234 pounds turned out in October.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were unchanged, and beans were nominal. Imports of beans last week amounted to 63,741 bags, equivalent to 9,561,150 pounds, compared with 100,522 bags, or 15,078,300 pounds the previous week, and 21,016 bags, or 3,152,400 pounds, during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports since January 1 of this year amounted to 228,538 bags, equivalent to 34,280,700 pounds, as against 141,964 bags, or 21,294,600 pounds, during the corresponding period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—Prices were advanced to 81c. to 86c. per pound last week as the prices for beans rose sharply. Beans did not come under the price "freeze" order of the Office of Price Stabilization. Neither did cocoa butter. The New York Produce Exchange lowered its limitation of price advances on any single day from its previous limit of 50 points to a new limit of 10 points.

Ethyl Aceate—The general price ceiling order issued January 26 froze ceiling prices on ethyl acetate at the tankcar level of 13 cents per pound on the synthetic 85 percent grade material and at a range of 18 to 20 cents per pound, depending upon the producer, on the fermentation source 85 percent ester. Other ester percentage grades were likewise established at their usual differentials in relation to the 85 percent grade.

Production in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 7,823,830 pounds of the 85 percent grade, as compared with the October output of 8,168,437 pounds. Demand was considerably in excess of supply, and the critical shortage showed no indications of any easing last week.

Ethyleneglycol—The supply position of this item remained critical, due for the most part to the sustained heavy demand for the antifreeze market. The feeling was expressed that while there appeared to be no let up in the heavy demand for the item at the producer level, there was probably a well accumulated inventory of glycol antifreeze in distributive channels. A tankcar price of 17c. per pound having been established in December, the general price ceiling order issued December 26 made this automatically the ceiling price. Production of ethyleneglycol in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as 49,807,763 pounds, as compared with the October output of 45,385,048 pounds.

Formaldehyde—Prices established on this item during December became the ceiling price for formaldehyde under the general ceiling price order issued January 26, in which tankcar quantities of the USP material ranged from 4.2c. to 4.5c. per pound depending upon the producer, and the methanol free material 3.95c. to 4.25c. per pound depending upon the producer. The ceiling prices f.o.b. Texas plants became 2.7c. per pound for the inhibited and 2.45c. for the uninhibited material in tankcars.

Production was reported by the Tariff Commission, on a 37 percent by weight basis, as 72,234,661 pounds in November, as against the revised production figure for October of 74,256,107 pounds.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Production in November was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 1,496,182 pounds, as against the 1,747,231 pounds produced in October. Demand was reported as strong against a short but not critical supply position. Prices were unchanged from the higher levels established in December which became the ceiling

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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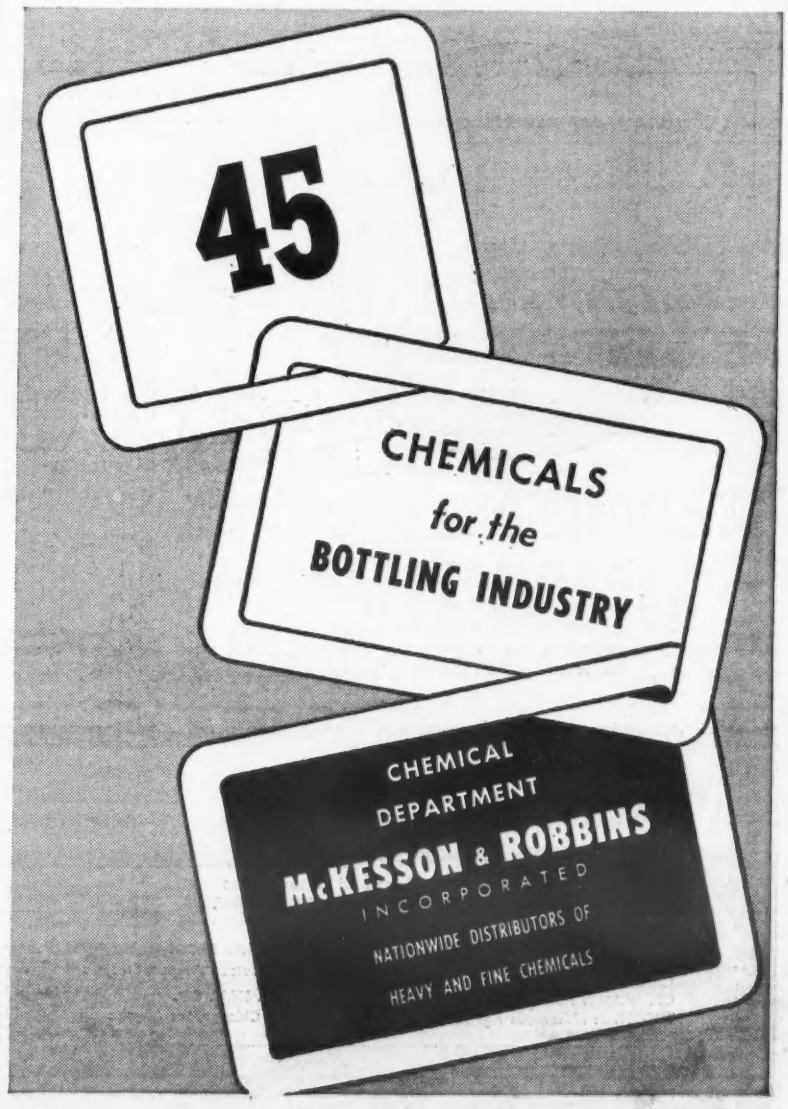

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prices effected by the general ceiling price order issued January 26.

Menthol—Trading came to a standstill once the price "freeze" was promulgated in Washington. The market seemed to be $14.30 to $14.50 per pound; at least, transactions in excess of those limits were most improbable, according to well informed quarters. The base period within which transactions will establish individual sellers' price ceilings is from December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951. Some sellers even now find themselves in a price "squeeze". Within that period, it was said that ceilings separated by fully $1 per pound had been established through actual sales. One such transaction was substantially below the current minimum of $14.30, while another was substantially higher than the upper limit which is currently $14.50. Practically all factors were awaiting clarification by the Office of Price Stabilization with respect to so-called hardship cases.

Mercurials—When the price of quicksilver was advanced to $223 per flask, f.o.b. Spain, one of the domestic manufacturers of quicksilver derivatives advanced all prices 35c. per pound. This established his prices as follows:—Calomel, $4.37 per pound; corrosive sublimate, $3.98; yellow mercury oxide, USP, $4.99; red precipitate, NF, $4.72; and white precipitate, $5.35.

Another producer quoting the same schedule of prices said that his schedule was based on quicksilver at $200 per flask, f.o.b. Spain.

One other producer has set up a still higher schedule, as follows:—Calomel, $4.57; corrosive sublimate, $4.03; mercury oxide, yellow, USP, $5.19; red precipitate, NF, $4.92; and white precipitate, $5.75.

Two other manufacturers did not change prices when quicksilver skyrocketed again and, continue to quote their schedule as follows:—Calomel, $4.02 per pound; corrosive sublimate, $3.53; Mercury oxide, yellow, USP, $4.64; red precipitate, NF, $4.39; and white precipitate, $5. These unchanged prices appeared to be based on a quicksilver price below those mentioned above—$200, and $223 per flask, f.o.b. Spain.

On mercury iodides, the prices on red ranged $6.22 to $6.72 per pound. On the yellow article, the price range was $6.47 to $7.02. The range covered minimum and maximum quotations according to seller.

Methanol—The sustained heavy demand of the antifreeze market together with large volume chemical end uses, in the face of curtailed output by reason of raw material shortages made the market severely tight. Prices were unchanged and the December price schedules still in effect at the issuance of the general price ceiling order January 26, became the celing prices for the synthetic item in which tankcars were quoted in the East at 32c. per gallon and in the West at 35½c. per gallon. The price ceiling on the denaturing grade of natural methanol became 70c. per gallon in tankcar quantities. Drum carlot and less carlot prices were unchanged from the normal differentials which they carry over the tankcar price level.

The Tariff Commisison reported the November production of synthetic methanol as 89,467,281 pounds, as compared with the 81,725,203 pounds turned out in October. Natural production for the months of October and November were 1,176,820 pounds and 1,207,916 pounds respectively.

Natural Gas—Texas lawmakers, in two separate bills, proposed a minimum price of 10c. per 1,000 cubic feet for natural gas at the well. One bill proposes that the legislature prorate natural gas production on a state-wide basis, as it now does oil, to permit all fields to share in the whole state's market. Still another proposal was that the state severance tax be doubled, increasing the levy to 11.44 percent of the market value at the well.

Penicillin—The market on this item was characterized by short supplies despite an unprecedented high level of production. This was in part due to an expanded export demand, together with increasing military and civilian needs. The Tariff Commission reported the November output at 20,566,552 million Oxford units, as compared with 23,171,006 million Oxford units in October.

Pentaerythritol—The price of 34c. per pound established in December on bag carlot quantities of technical material became the ceiling price for the item under the general price ceiling order issued January 26. The severe shortage of all types of polyhydric materials resulted in a continued heavy demand for this material. Production during November was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 3,231,053 pounds, compared with the October output of 3,090,797 pounds.

Phenobarbital—Prices were frozen at a ceiling of $4.50 to $4.70 per pound for 100 pound quantities of this item and its sodium salt, depending upon the seller, some producers having advanced their price schedules during the base period, while certain others did not. The market was described as in reasonably good bal-

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ance between supply and demand, although the shortage of phenol and other raw materials did not make the supply picture look too bright for the months immediately ahead. Production of phenobarbital and its salts during the month of October was reported by the Tariff Commission at 37,982 pounds, but the November output was unreported.

Propyleneglycol—The market for this item was characterized by very heavy demand against scarce supplies. The market in June was one in which supplies were abundant, and a sudden upturn in demand, principally for the antifreeze market, was initiated which soon snowballed into a large volume, throwing the market into a tight supply position from which it has since not been able to recover. The November production figure reported by the Tariff Commission was 6,357,411 pounds, as against 7,513,584 pounds in October.

Silver Salts—The firm position of bullion resulted in a stable price structure on silver cyanide and nitrate salts. The 2,500 ounce lot price on cyanide stood at 79⅛ cents per ounce, and on the nitrate 56⅝ cents. The usual differentials for smaller quantities prevailed.

Production of silver nitrate in November was reported by the Bureau of Census as amounting to 4,736,000 ounces, compared with 5,447,000 ounces in October of 1950 and 3,859,000 ounces in November of 1949.

Sugar and Dextrose—The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture reported the total distribution of sugar by type of consumer during the third quarter of 1950 as follows:—

Bakery, cereal and allied products, 356,183,600 pounds; confectionery and related products, 418,768,900 pounds; ice cream and dairy products, 160,368,000 pounds; beverages, 476,195,700 pounds; canned and frozen foods, 499,324,000 pounds; other food uses, 161,365,100 pounds; nonfood products, 32,072,000 pounds; hotels, restaurants, and institutions, 15,817,000 pounds; wholesale grocers and jobbers, 2,151,201,200 pounds; retail grocers chain stores and super markets, 799,006,500 pounds; all other deliveries, 48,946,500 pounds. This brought the grand distribution total for the third quarter to 5,119,266,500 pounds.

Primary sugar distribution for the week ended January 20 amounted to 157,565 short tons on a raw value basis, as against 148,699 short tons the previous week. This brought total distribution so far this year to 430,225 short tons, as compared with 336,972 tons during the corresponding period of 1950.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Plan Meeting February 13

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting February 13 at Henrici's Restaurant in the Merchandise Mart. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. Guest speaker will be Dr. Cleveland J. White, chairman and professor of dermatology at Loyola University, who will discuss "What the Cosmetic Chemist Should Know About Allergic Dermatosis." Dr. Austin Smith, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, will be presented with a certificate of honorary membership at this meeting.

Sigma Chemical Co. Now Producing Betaglucuronidase

Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., is now commercially producing bacterial betaglucuronidase, which is gaining recognition for the vital role it plays in biochemical processes. The Sigma product will quantitatively hydrolyze phenolphthalein glucuronide in a very short time and at pH 7.0, whereas the optimum pH for mammalian glucuronidase is 4.5. It is available from the company either as a prepared solution (pH 7.0), or as a dry powder which can be reconstituted with distilled water to yield a buffered solution directly.

The January, 1951, list of fine chemicals, substrates and biochemicals prepared by the company is available upon request to Sigma, 4648 Easton avenue, St. Louis 13.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, is offering a stronger solution of vitamin C for injection as "Cantaxin" 500 milligrams in 5 cc vials.

Bostwick Laboratories, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has introduced "Fleet Air Refresher," a new low-priced aerosol type room deodorant.

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Sterwin Chemicals Names W. F. Keller, K. R. Leggett

Warren F. Keller, who became associated with Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., New York, a year ago, has been named assistant technical director. Kenneth R. Leggett, formerly with the American Cyanamid Company, has been added to the firm's technical staff at New York headquarters. Mr. Keller was previously connected with Harvest Queen Milling & Elevator Company, Plainview, Tex.; B. A. Eckhart Milling Company, Chicago, and the flour milling section of the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Uttermark Celebrates 25 Years With George Lueders

John Uttermark, who has charge of the distilling of oils and spices in the Brooklyn, N. Y., plant of George Lueders & Co., is celebrating twenty-five years association with the firm. He was honored by a luncheon in the Drug & Chemical Club by the company's Veterans' Organization, of which he became the forty-seventh member. Mr. Uttermark was the recipient of the usual service pin and gifts from the company and fellow employees.

Armed Forces Procurement

—Continued from page 7

ers, Inc., led off proceedings of the eastern scientific section on January 30 with a talk entitled, "Flavor Porblems in Pharmaceutical Products." He stressed the fact that the selection of flavors is no longer a "hit or miss" trial and error problem.

E. F. Wooward, of S. B. Penick & Co., speaking on "The Search for Cortisone Precursors," reported on the African expedition sponsored jointly by Penick and the Upjohn Company, and illustrated many of his points with lantern slides.

Dr. J. C. Munch, of Munch Resarch Laboratories, Inc., discussed saftey testing of pharmaceutical products. Dr. D. L. Tabern, chief of the department of special research of Abbott Laboratories talked on the development of radio isotopes and their application to medical studies.

Dr. Wolfgang Huber, of Electronized Chemicals Corporation, speaking on "Cold Sterilization Technics by Electron Beam," pointed out that the sterilization of containers other than glass is an important industry problem, since many plastic materials break down when heat and chemical sterilization is erratic.

Display of Packages

Activities of the eastern production section on January 31 opened with a display of special packages used by member firms of APMA. Vincent A. Burgher, vice-president of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., discussed "Sales Problems and Their Influence on Production."

Francis Chilson, an industrial consultant, talking on "The Production of Red Tape," discussed self-made problems created by production men.

A three-part round table discussion was the concluding event of the day. A. W. Kalaher, of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, led a panel on "Equipment for Preparing Granulations." F. F. Berg, of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, directed discussion on "Manufacture of Topical Preparations." G. E. Beyers, of Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, served as leader during the question-and-answer session.

Shell Chemical Director

Dr. M. E. Spaght, president of Shell Development Company, has been elected to the board of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York. An executive for many years in the field of petrochemical research, Dr. Spaght has been with the Shell organization since 1933. On leave of absence at the conclusion of World War II, he served as a member of the naval technical mission to Europe and as director of the strategic bombing survey in Japan.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period January 26 to February 1 were the following:—

To Austria—$50,000 for hides and skins from Canada.

To France—$135,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States, and $8,749,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Latin America.

To Germany—$1,100,000 for chemicals, $200,000 for medicinal preparations, $100,000 for essential oils, and $100,000 for crude drugs from the United States.

To Greece—$500,000 for petroleum, $25,000 for nickel, and $20,000 for egg albumen for industrial uses from the United States.

To Indochina—$146,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To Italy—$7,053,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Turkey—$250,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

Merchants Enlarges Ky. Facilities

The Merchants Chemical Company, New York, has recently enlarged its Louisville, Ky., warehouse facilities at 173 South Twenty-second street. This branch is now equipped to give prompt service in the surrounding Kentucky and Indiana area.

A complete line of industrial chemicals and laundry and dry cleaning supplies will be stocked in Louisville. This operation is under the direction of R. J. Spatta, district manager of Merchants' Cincinnati branch.

Alcohol Company Will Trade Stock for Wheat

Industrial-Fermentation Company, an industrial alcohol company organized in Denver, Col., last May, has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for 2,832,200 shares of no par common stock which it plans to sell for wheat. One share of stock will be offered for one bushel of No. 2 grade Winter wheat or its equivalent.

The company stated that it will sell any wheat obtained in exchange for stock and use the cash to buy land and erect a plant and for working capital. Based on a price of $1.92 per bushel, at which wheat was selling in eastern Colorado on December 1, sales of all the shares would produce about $5,437,800.

Industrial-Fermentation has already obtained subscriptions for 127,800 shares in exchange for wheat, but has only taken delivery of 1,500 bushels and issued 1,500 shares of stock. This transaction took place in June. The current offering is flatly called a "speculation".

ADACIOM to Hear Mogensen February 14

"Work Simplification" will be the subject of an address by Allan H. Mogensen before the monthly luncheon meeting of the Associated Drug and Chemical Industries of Missouri at Sheraton Hotel, St. Louis, on February 14. Mr. Mogensen is the founder of the work simplification conferences at Lake Placid Club, New York, and at Sea Island, Georgia. These conferences have been attended by top business executives from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Australia and several countries in South America.

Narcotics Bureau Advises New Shipping Precautions

The Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury Department, is circulating among manufacturers and wholesalers new suggestions for safeguarding shipments of narcotic drugs. The bureau suggests that shippers tie small packages of narcotics with a conspicuous colored tape or string to some large package in a shipment. This should be done, suggests the bureau, in addition to enclosing a shipping voucher or check list inside each shipment containing narcotic drugs.

Trade Briefs

James F. Hoge, general counsel for the Proprietary Association, has accepted the chairmanship of the drugs division of the Legal Aid Society's 1951 fund raising campaign.

E. Allen Newcomb, executive secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, has been elected secretary of the steering committee of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has introduced an injectable form of aureomycin for use by veterinarians in the treatment of animal diseases.

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., is offering a new type of canine distemper virus vaccine, "Canine Distemper Virus (Modified)" to the veterinary profession.

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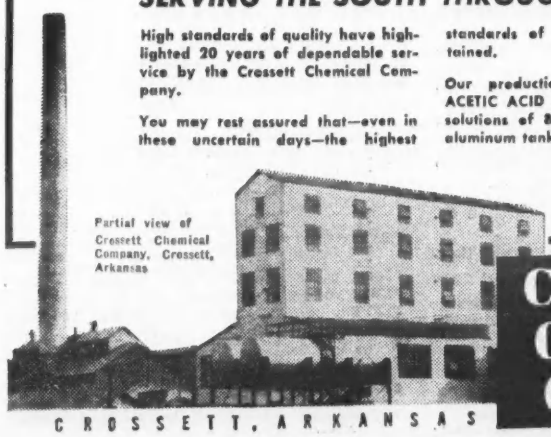

Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas

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ALMOND OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, London
ALTHEA ROOT—10 bgs, Venice
25 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Venice
ALUMINUM OXIDE—1 cs, Terra Chemicals, Bremen
AMINOAZOBENZENE DISULFONIC ACID—51 cks, Belle Chemical Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—20 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
CHLORIDE—133 bgs, Liverpool
219 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Amsterdam
100 bgs, New York Trust Co, Rotterdam
ANGELICA ROOT OIL—1 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
ANHYDRIDE ACID—250 dms, Elbert & Co, Rotterdam
ANILIN COLORS—16 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
396 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
48 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Genoa
ANISE OIL—70 dms, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong
ANISEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hong Kong
ANNATTO SEED—50 bgs, Chase National Bank, Callao
ANTIMONY—103 cs, Charles Tennant Sons, Havre
1 cs, Rijeka
ORE—990 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Antofagasta
582 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
ARABIC GUM—1,016 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
256 bgs, Anurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
20 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Port Sudan
20 bgs, S B Penick, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—229 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Lisbon
200 bgs, Venice
ASBESTOS FIBER—328 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
345 bgs, Colombian Development Co, Durban
3,200 bgs, Johns Manville, Lourenco Marques
2,160 bgs, Beira
5,620 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Lourenco Marques
ASPHALT—1,128 bbls, Barber Oil Co, Brighton
CEMENT—53 dms, Barber Oil Co, Brighton
PETROLEUM—50,910 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
BABASSU OIL—198 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Parnahyba
240 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Sao Luiz Maranao
240 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Sao Luiz Do Maranao
240 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranao
BALSAM—3 cms, Dodge & Olcott, Cristobal
BANANA FIBER—3 bls, Wessel Duval, Beira
BARBASCO ROOT—642 bls, J H Rossbach, Belem Para
300 bls, Astoria Pan American, Callao
BAUXITE—3,170 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, McKenzie
3,507 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Georgetown
2,924 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Everton
BEESWAX—97 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Porto Alegre
12 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
14 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
172 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Porto Alegre
168 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Porto Alegre
200 bgs, Robinson Wagner, Porto Alegre
101 bgs, J P Eberhard, Rotterdam
84 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
152 blocks, Chase National Bank, Djibouti
161 blocks, Djibouti
26 bgs, Havana
BERYL ORE—2 dms, Beryllium Corp, Liverpool
1,268 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
1,185 bgs, Derby & Co, Capetown
BERYLLIUM—656 bgs, Beira
BETANAPHTHOL—83 dms, Rotterdam
BOLDO LEAVES—121 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
34 bls, Max Van Pels, Valparaiso
BONE—48 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
MEAL—1,120 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Rotterdam
1,120 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Rotterdam
BRUCINE—21 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow
ALKALOID—3 cs, Merck & Co, London
CADMIUM—20 cs, H J Van Der Rijn, Rotterdam
40 cs, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
12 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Yokohama
30 cs, American Union Transport Co, Kobe
CALAMUS OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, H J Baker, Avonmouth
CHLORIDE—78 dms, E Gumpert, Durban
CHLORITE—123 dms, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR OIL—27 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
80 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CARAWAY OIL — 2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, H J Spitz Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—26 cs, P H Petry, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, A Judson Murray, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
24 bgs, Cornelius Products, Rio de Janeiro
56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, F B Ross Co, Salvador
223 bgs, F B Ross, Fortaleza
224 bgs, Judson Murray, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore, Fortaleza
302 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
224 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
196 bgs, Fortaleza
20 bgs, Bank of New York & Fifth Ave, Tutoia
60 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Tutoia
125 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tutoia
40 bgs, Tutoia
750 bgs, W R Grace, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Parnahyba
250 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Intramar Shipping Corp, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Parnahyba
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
820 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
256 bgs, Chase National Bank, Ponta Delgada
500 bgs, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Borden Co, Bordeaux
140 bgs, Borden Co, Hamburg
140 bgs, H P Petersen, Hamburg
CASSIA—283 bls, L A Champon, Amsterdam
97 bls, Kellys America, Rotterdam
400 bls, K H Landes, Hong Kong
200 bls, J Berlage, Hong Kong
295 bls, C T Wilson, Hong Kong
460 bls, Arnold & Co, Hong Kong
84 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Hong Kong
300 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
300 bls, Catz American Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, Kellys America, Hamburg
CASSIA—100 bls, Van Loan & Co, Hong Kong
300 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Hong Kong
168 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Hong Kong
300 bls, Joensson & Cross, Hong Kong
52 bls, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
204 bls, Transoceanic Trading Co, Rotterdam
85 bgs, Kellys America, Rotterdam
187 bls, Rotterdam
252 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
360 bls, Uno Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
421 pks, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
100 bls, Avia Co, Hong Kong
100 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
100 bls, Wah Young, Hong Kong
OIL—10 dms, Ungerer & Co, Hong Kong
5 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Hong Kong
3 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—5,088 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
3,394 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Salvador
1,630 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza
3,200 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
4,173 bgs, Walter L Willner, Kakinada
3,400 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,660 bgs, North American Continental Co, Bahia
1,550 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
170 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parnahyba
1,566 bgs, North American Continental Co, Fortaleza
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Natal
3,877 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cabedello
7,614 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cabedello
9,860 bgs, North American Continental Co, Recife
3,334 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Salvador
778 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza
5,888 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
1,666 bgs, North American Continental, Salvador
1,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
OIL—283 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
256 dms, J A Hickey, Santos
100 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Rio De Janeiro
100 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Rio De Janeiro
217 tons, Recife
60 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Recife
200 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
136 tons, W H Grace, Recife
321 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Recife
830 tons, Recife
267 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
300 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
513 dms, John A Hickey, Santos
450 tons, Brazil Oiticia, Fortaleza
200 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
100 tons, Bank of California, Fortaleza
CERIUM CHLORIDE—193 dms, Santos
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—20 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Buenos Aires
CHARCOAL—2,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo
CHEMICALS—27 bbls, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
143 bgs, Enco Chemical Co, Rotterdam
252 cs, M Michel, Rotterdam
40 dms, M Michel, Rotterdam
16 cks, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
40 dms, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
11 cks, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
1 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
212 dms, Marks & Coyle, Hamburg
CHILLIES—200 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Kobe
100 bgs, H S Cowen Co, Kobe
200 bgs, M S Golombeck, Kobe
121 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Mombasa
100 bgs, W M Allison, Kobe
108 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kobe
100 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Kobe
112 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Yokohama
CHINA CLAY—4,643 bgs, English China Clay Sales Avonmouth
CHLORAL HYDRATE—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
CHLOROPHYLL—21 dms, London
CINCHONA BARK—196 bgs, Merck & Co, Puerto Barrios
PRODUCTS—21 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—100 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
CITRONELLA OIL—10 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Puerto Barrios
13 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Puerto Barrios
24 dms, George Uhe & Co, Keelung
10 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
22 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Keelung
53 dms, A Maschmeijer, Keelung
5 dms, U S Rubber Co, Keelung
11 dms, Synfleur Lab, Hong Kong
10 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Hong Kong
60 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CIVET—4 cs, Djibouti
CLAY—265 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Havre
CRUCIBLES—3 cks, American Optical Co, Liverpool
CLOVES—200 bls, Louis Furth, Zanzibar
250 bls, Zanzibar
200 bls, Ungerer & Co, Zanzibar
160 bls, LoCurto & Funk, Zanzibar
100 bls, John Holt, Zanzibar
200 bls, Dodge & Olcott, Zanzibar
250 bls, Corn Exchange Bank, Zanzibar
OIL—23 dms, R C Treatt Co, Zanzibar
80 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Tamatave
COALTAR COLORS—18 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Bremen
105 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Rotterdam
1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
40 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
40 dms, C A Haynes, Amsterdam
INTERMEDIATES—11 dms, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
COCA LEAVES—50 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Tuticorin
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—357 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Salvador
PRESS CAKE—655 bls, Ernest Adler, Salvador
1,666 bgs, Dickerson's Overseas Co, Ilheus
COCONUT OIL—390 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Manila
850 tons, E F Drew, Cebu
15 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
248 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Manila
COD OIL—200 dms, E F Drew, St Johns
258 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
260 dms, Kushner Importing Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—110 dms, Whitmoyer Labs, Halifax
220 dms, Chas L Huisking, Bergen
167 bbls, Chas L Huisking, Bergen
COPAIBA BALSAM—29 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
5 dms, S B Penick & Sons, Manaus
COPAL GUM—230 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
126 bskts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
51 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Manila
59 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
24 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—160 dms, Terra Chemicals, Amsterdam
17 cks, Leviant & Co, Hamburg
SULPHATE—2,000 cs, Hensel Bruckmann, Hamburg
CORIANDER OIL—1 cs, E Gumpert Co, Capetown
SEED—789 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
75 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
125 bgs, Gerard Daniel, Hamburg
250 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Hamburg
COTTON LINTERS—33 bls, Kauders Steuber Co, Rio de Janeiro
121 bls, Riverside Mills, Fortaleza
290 bls, Kauder Steuber Co, Rio de Janeiro
61 bls, Cecil Kutz, Fortaleza
CRESYLIC ACID—246 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
CUBE ROOT—600 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Belem Para
DAMMAR GUM—50 bgs, Tandjong Priok
700 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
350 bgs, Transoceanic Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
210 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
DEXTRIN—291 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIESEL OIL—15,952 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
DRUGS, CRUDE—25 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
20 cs, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
14 bls, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
DYESTUFFS—143 bgs, General Anilin Works, Rotterdam
50 cans, General Anilin Works, Rotterdam
11 dms, General Anilin Works, Rotterdam
2 dms, Kaufmann & Vinson, Bremen
5 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Rotterdam
81 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
1 dm, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
12 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—135 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
2 dms, C B Chrystal, Amsterdam
ESSENTIAL OIL—1 dm, E Coupey, Mombasa
3 cs, Concentrate Manufacturing Corp, Havre
6 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam
1 cs, Zanadu Mfg Co, Havre
3 kgs, Felton Chemical Co, Havre
17 cs, Jasius Import Co, Havre
1 cs, Chaleyer Co, Havre
10 dms, George Lueders, Hong Kong
3 cs, Tombarel Products Co, Cannes
4 cks, Tombarel Products Co, Cannes
8 cs, Camilli Albert & Laloue, Cannes
5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong
EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
FENNELSEED—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—2,579 bgs, Rotterdam
FISHMEAL—956 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
FLOUNDERLIVER OIL—5 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—659,328 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
109,398 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Caripito
101,000 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
15,913 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
98,049 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
202,149 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Co, Curacao
97,442 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
98,076 bbls, New England Petroleum Co, Curacao
110,893 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Trinidad
97,667 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
2,571 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
559,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil, Aruba
104,092 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Caripito
105,197 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, San Nicolas
95,183 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, Curacao
101,739 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
296,889 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
100,429 bbls, L P Sewar, Curacao
97,295 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
GALANGAL ROOT—168 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Hong Kong
GALL—32 cks, Buenos Aires
OX—5 dms, Perry Ryer & Co, Durban
18 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
5 dms, C Hollinshed, Buenos Aires
3 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GELATIN—50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mombasa
3 cks, P Robertet, Cannes
GINGER—150 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
GLANDS, BEEF—11 bbls, International Packers Commercial, Montevideo
16 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
OX—64 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
PORK—12 bbls, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
GLUE—140 bgs, Atlanta Trading Co, Bordeaux
100 bgs, Bordeaux
33 cs, Actina Inc, Rotterdam
40 bbls, Lloyd Assoc, Bremen
400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
BONE—600 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
HIDE—500 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Buenos Aires
STOCK—211 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
65 bdls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Puerto Barrios
153 bls, Tampico
GLYCERIN—60 dms, Public National Bank, Antwerp
DYNAMITE—100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
3,100 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Tamatave
1,606 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
GYPSUM, CRUDE—13,889 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—11 bls, J L Hopkins, Port Sudan
HERRING OIL—315 tons, Solling & Co, Hamburg
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—78 cks, Catalin Corp, London
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, New York Trust Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—4,840 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
900 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Rotterdam
JABORANDI LEAVES—130 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Parnahyba
JALAP ROOT—5 bgs, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—167 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
4 bgs, Leghorn
KYANITE ORE—300 tons, Golwynne Chemical Co, Mombasa
LEAD—11,111 bars, American Metal Co, Callao
LECHE CASPI, WASHED—216 cs, Astoria Pan Americana, Belem Para
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Cristobal
20 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE ROOT—1 pd, V Oi Palma, Bari
LIQUIDAMBAR — 1 dm, Honduras Products Corp, Cristobal
LITHOPONE—500 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
LITMUS PAPER—3 cs, Precision Labs, London
LIVERMEAL—1,115 bgs, Wessel Duval, Amsterdam
500 bgs, Wessel Duval, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS—16 bgs, Larnaca
GUM—115 bgs, Larnaca
150 bgs, Rotterdam
270 bgs, Swiss Bank Corp, Lisbon
100 cs, Chase National Bank, Lisbon
100 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
MEAL—5 bbls, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, Otto Gerdau, Macassar
14 cs, W Bernstein, Macassar
27 cs, K H Landes, Macassar
106 cs, Arthur G Dunn, Singapore
112 cs, Becker Mayer Seed, Singapore
MANGANESE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—3 cs, Rhodia, Inc, Havre
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM SILICIOFLUORIDE — 80 cks, H Sunrheimer, Rotterdam
MARJORAM SEED—167 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
MANGANESE ORE—10,200 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Takoradi
MANGROVE BARK—300 bgs, Tropical & Western Lumber Co, Tumaco
MEDICINAL HERBS—62 cs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
20 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rio de Janeiro
LEAVES—50 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Rotterdam
17 bls, Callao
ROOT—8 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
SEED—468 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong
10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
MENTHOL—100 cs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hong Kong
200 cs, China Trading Corp, Hong Kong
50 cs, Seacoast Export Corp, Hong Kong
25 cs, International Commodities, Hong Kong
50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hong Kong
90 cs, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong
675 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Hong Kong
100 cs, Bristol Meyer, Hong Kong
110 cs, Sembodja Corp, Hong Kong
25 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Hong Kong
75 cs, George Uhe & Co, Hong Kong
50 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Hong Kong
10 cs, Lawrence Lo Curcio, Hong Kong
10 cs, Arnold & Co, Hong Kong
50 cs, W R Grace, Hong Kong
50 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Hong Kong
50 cs, H Rosenhirsch, Hong Kong
45 cs, Sondovitch Bros, Hong Kang
20 cs, George Uhe & Co, Hong Kong
1 cs, Paul Dunkel, Hong Kong
10 cs, China Trade & Industrial Service, Hong Kong
MERCURIAL PRESERVATIVE—2 dms, Louvett Corp, Antwerp
MICA—154 cs, Otto Gerdau, Durban
4 cs, Paquet & Co, Durban
54 cs, Madagascar Graphite & Mica Co, Durban
64 cs, Oxford Import & Export Co, Durban
70 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Durban
180 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Durban
9 cs, General Commercial Acceptance, Durban
150 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Co, Santos
14 cs, Aviquipo Inc, Buenos Aires
76 cs, Virginia Smelting Co, Rio de Janeiro
36 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
66 cs, James F Garneau, London
21 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Rio de Janeiro
21 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
262 cs, Sylvania Electric, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, Silvio Gaguine, Buenos Aires
21 cs, D E Mayers, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Brazilian American Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
41 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
25 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
29 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
20 cs, Sterling National Bank, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
283 cs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Interocean Trade Co, Rio de Janeiro
108 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
20 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
75 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
5 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
268 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
1 cs, W Brand, Hamburg
MILK SUGAR—10 cs, Rotterdam
MOLYBDENUM ORE—2 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Hong Kong
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Innis Speiden, Hamburg
MUSTARDSEED—500 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Hamburg
200 bgs, Gerald Daniel, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
330 bgs, Heidis Inc, Hamburg
200 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
300 bgs, Charles Gulden, Bari
NAPHTHALENE — 150 kegs, Tampimex Oil Products, Trieste
169 bgs, J E Fox, Avonmouth
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,000 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NEATSFOOT OIL—26 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Montevideo
STOCK—46 tcs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
NEROLI OIL—3 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
NUTMEGS—68 bgs, Balex Corp, Macassar
33 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Middleton & Co, Grenada
NUX VOMICA—200 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kakinada
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—20 dms, A V Berner & Co, Rio De Janerio
OITICICA OIL—450 tons Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
200 tons, Cuaranty Trust Co, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM GUM—137 bgs, Meer Corp, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—2 bbls, M K Shakallis, Larnaca
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Tarragona
250 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
OURICURY WAX—40 bgs, Cornelius Products, Rio De Janeiro
56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Rio De Janeiro
112 bgs, F B Ross, Salvador
112 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador
168 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Salvador
112 bgs, F B Ross, Salvador
65 bgs, Innis Speiden, Salvador
PALM OIL—27 dms, Liverpool
844 tons, Standard Bank of South Africa, Port Harcourt
PAPAIN—10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Mombasa
9 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
10 cs, John Holt, Mombasa
8 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
650 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
1,150 bgs, Alicante
570 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
100 bgs, Warfield Co, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
100 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
14 cs, Charles Tennants Sons, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,275 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
585 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
360 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
PENNYROYAL OIL—2 dms, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Joensson & Gross, Cochin
PEPPERMINT OIL—73 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
PERCHOROETHYLENE—78 dms, Elbert & Co, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN OIL—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires

PETROLEUM CRUDE—203,347 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
102,037 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
13,491 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
64,253 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
128,847 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto LaCruz
102,228 bbls, California Refining Co, Las Piedras
195,324 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
121,697 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto LaCruz
121,909 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto LaCruz
PHARMACEUTICALS—1 cs, Eli Lilly Co, East London
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
103 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
19 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE GRANULES—10 dms, Imperial Chemical Industries, Southampton
POPPY SEED—800 bgs, Rotterdam
450 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
POTASH—80 kegs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—390 bbls, New York Hanseatic, Hamburg
CYANIDE—100 cyl, C Hardy Inc, Havre
300 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
FERRICYANIDE—50 kegs, Spring Chemicals, Rotterdam
METABISULPHITE—100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
PERCHLORATE—500 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PYRETHRUM—500 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa
256 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar Es Salaam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,145 bgs, Chilewich & Sons, Buenos Aires
8,150 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
1,622 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
11,881 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, International Products Co, Buenos Aires
8,730 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
QUINAZARIN—35 cks, Interchemical Corp, Rotterdam
QUININE SULPHATE—40 cs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
8 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RAPESEED—100 bgs, F H Von Damm, Amsterdam
1,000 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
OIL—141 dms, Degen & Co, Rotterdam
105 tons, Agro Products Corp, Hong Kong
RESINS—22 bgs, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
SCRAP—22,625 lbs, F L Kraemer, London
RESINOIDS—3 cs, R Robertet, Cannes
ROSEWOOD OIL—6 dms, Orbis Products Co, Manaus
RUE OIL—6 dms, Alicante
SABADILLA SEED—77 bgs, Wessel Duval, La Guayra
SAFFRON—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Leixoes
11 cs, V M Calderon, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—40 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, London
SAGO FLOUR—560 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SAL AMMONIAC—1,143 bgs, Marks & Coyle, Norrkoeping
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—12 bls, Tampico
SCHEELITE ORE—1,200 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Cabedello
9 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Hong Kong
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Kohsichang
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Koshichang
200 bgs, Kohsichang
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—50 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Colombo
SERPENTINE ORE—118 bgs, Thomas Cook & Sons, Durban
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Mitchel Beck, Yokohama
10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral, Yokohama
120 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
40 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products, Yokohama
50 dms, Barclay & Co, Yokohama
55 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
180 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
14 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—25 cs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
122 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Fitt, Paul & Stein, Calcutta
WAX—22 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SILICA—300 bgs, C B Chrystal, Avonmouth
WASTE—221 bgs, General Ceramics & Steatite Corp, Havre
SILICON CARBIDE—7,014 bgs, D C Andrews, Oslo
SODA ASH—1,000 bgs, W D Neuberg, Rotterdam
CAUSTIC—750 dms, M W Hardy, Havre
17 dms, Fleischman Bvrd, London
SODIUM BICHROMATE—15 dms, J M Baird Co, London
166 cks, H D Sheldon, Antwerp
700 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
BICHROMATE—160 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—448 dms, Elbert & Co, Rotterdam
25 cks, David & Co, Hamburg
500 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa
700 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
FERROCYANIDE—100 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
MONOGLUTAMATE—300 cs, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama
1 cs, Liya Industrial Dev Corp, Kobe
NITRITE—480 cks, H D Sheldon, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE, TRIBASIC—500 bgs, Riches-Nelson, Antwerp
SULPHATE—14 bbls, Fairmount Chemical Co, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Venice
SPERM OIL—165 dms, Arista Oil Products, Panta Delgada
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—94 bls, Venice
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Hamburg
TALC—1,274 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Tutoia
544 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
400 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
700 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,605 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Djakarta
500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kohsichang
1,100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
940 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—100 bbls, Wirth Products, Genoa
TEA WASTE—185 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Cochin
322 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Chittagong
TEASEED OIL—50 dms, Arnold & Co, Hong Kong
THALLIUM SULPHATE—5 cs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
THYME LEAVES—498 bgs, Alicante
THYMOL CRYSTALS—30 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—16 dms, Liverpool
PASTE—35 dms, Penson & Co, London
WHITE—67 dms, Havre
DIOXIDE—36 cks, Hudson Chemical Co, Hamburg
TOBIAS ACID—16 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—60 cs, Wessel Duval, Manaus
14 bbls, Machado & Co, Betem Para
47 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—179 bgs, M N Hakkak, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—17 cks, D & S Chemical Corp, Hamburg
54 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
33 cks, Chase National Bank, Bordeaux
23 dms, Bluefries Inc, Hamburg
50 dms, Leading Forwarders, Oslo
8 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
178 dms, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—300 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
350 tons, Murray Oil Products, Hong Kong
400 tons, Hong Kong
300 tons, L N Jackson, Hong Kong
400 tons, Hong Kong
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—80 bbls, Intermaritime Fw'd Co, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
UMBER, POWDERED—340 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Larnaca
UREA—300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
70 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
480 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—69 cs, Zanzibar
267 cs, J Manheimer, Madagascar
23 cs, M Cortizas, Vera Cruz
40 cs, Hunizkers Inc, Amsterdam
POWDER—1 cs, Zanzibar
VEGETABLE EXTRACT—100 cs, International Expediters, Rotterdam
9 dms, Alicante
OIL—105 bgs, Commercial Raw Materials Co, Rio de Janeiro
WAX—60 cs, S J Mooalen, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Roure-Dupont, Durban
1 dm, Durban
WATTLE BARK—1,092 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
2,309 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
2,755 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
EXTRACT—1,592 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
6,061 bgs, River Plate Import Export, Durban
6,024 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
2,541 bgs, First National Bank Boston, Durban
WAX FLAKES—217 bgs, G H Lincks, Bremen
WHITING—500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, London
4,040 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—30 bgs, National City Bank, Santos
500 bgs, Overseas Metal & Ore Co, Kohsichang
217 bgs, Mei Shing Ho International Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
500 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
2 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Hong Kong
WOOL FAT—135 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
GREASE—100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
100 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
266 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
149 dms, J J Garin, Bremen
60 cs, J J Garin, Bremen
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 dm, Alltransport Inc, Havre
1 cs, Zanzibar
ZINC CHLORIDE—4 dms, George F Smith, London
OXIDE—2,000 bgs, Vera Cruz
200 bbls, Assoc Metals & Minerals Corp, Bilbao
RESIDUE—100 bbls, Bilbao
198 dms, Assoc Metals & Minerals Corp, Bilbao

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—130 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
2,205 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Baltimore
1,102 bgs, E J Lang, Rouen
CHROMITE ORE—2,818 tons, L S Buck, Lourenco Marques
DAMMAR GUM—350 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
25 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Koh Samui
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Mineral Pigments, Bremen
KYANITE ORE—400 tons, Associated Metals & Minerals Co, Calcutta
LIGNITE—46 bbls, Chase National Bank, Bremen
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, Manufacturers Trust Co, Calcutta
500 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Calcutta
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Alicante
PEATMOSS—800 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen
POPPYSEED—400 bgs, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,160 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
5,412 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
3,384 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
SAGE LEAVES—25 bls, Chase National Bank, Larnaca
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 535 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tandjong Priok
WATTLE BARK—1,098 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Mombasa
EXTRACT—9,186 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Durban
841 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban
2,131 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban
WHITING—800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Boston

AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—67 dms, I M Sobin, Rotterdam
ANILIN COLORS—1 dm, Organic Chemicals Corp, Hamburg
BONE—1,230 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Montevideo
3,487 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—100 dms, Rotterdam
CHROME ALUM—10 cks, D C Andrews, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—753 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Manila
518 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
247 tons, Western Vegetable Oils, Manila
GELATIN—160 bls, Rotterdam
GINGER—50 cks, Boston Brokerage Co, Hong Kong
GLUE—300 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—132 bls, H Meyer, Manila
53 bls, J Gorvers, Rotterdam
227 bls, H Remis, Rio de Janeiro
GLYCERIN—25 dms, Rotterdam
IRISHMOSS—32 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
MICA—15 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—1,435 bgs, H D Sheldon, Hamburg
500 bgs, Rotterdam
1,130 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Hamburg
OSSEINE—440 bgs, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—350 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,966 bgs, 1st National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
402 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,550 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,712 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—201 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—169 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Genoa

Mobile

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,615 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok

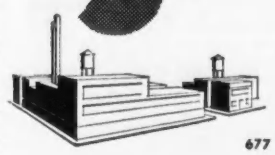
Norfolk

CELLULOSE VARNISH—1 cs, American Express Co, London
CHEMICALS—367 bbls, Rotterdam

gane's

ACID PARA-AMINOBENZOIC, U.S.P.

Powder



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COCOA DUST—400 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, London
EXPELLER CAKE—1,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, London
RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Avonmouth
ROCK—50 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, London
SHELLS—934 bgs, London
COTTON LINTERS—661 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
MICA—22 cs, Asheville Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
LEATHER WASTE—1,612 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, London
2,175 bgs, J C Jett, London
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Brussels Corp, Bremen
425 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,761 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
1,519 bgs, Buenos Aires
11,332 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,612 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM—1,786 ingots, Philadelphia National Bank, Kobe
BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
CANARYSEED—6,166 bgs, Casablanca
CELERYSEED—54 bgs, Marseille
CHEMICALS—250 dms, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
FUEL OIL—101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GLUE, SKIN—200 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN, SOAPLYE—93 dms, L Pasternack Co, Montevideo
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,614 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ILMENITE—8,680 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Koilthottam
MAGNESIUM SCRAP—3,100 pks, Trieste
202,041 kilos, Transatlantic Metal & Ore Co, Rotterdam
MEDICINALS—1 cs, Sharpe & Dohme Co, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—222,738 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
515,803 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
399,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Puerto La Cruz
181,676 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
109,180 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
670,526 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
374,027 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
106,231 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
333,943 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Puerto La Cruz
245,549 bbls, Sinclair Ref Co, Amuay Bay
121,257 bbls, Sinclair Ref Co, Puerto La Cruz
237,211 bbls, Sinclair Ref Co, Tuxpam
241,344 bbls, Sun Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
195,816 bbls, California Ref Co, Sidon
WHITING—120 bgs, N H Weitzner & Co, Antwerp

San Francisco

BOOT POLISH—1,450 ctns, Kiwi Polish Co, Melbourne
29 ctns, Oceanic Steamship Co, Sura
CASSIA—100 bls, D Hecht & Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, Cunningham & Co, Hong Kong
150 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
84 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
CHEMICALS—55 dms, Brown Bros Harriman, Hamburg
67 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Hamburg
CHILLIES—100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
20 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Yokohama
70 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Kobe
CHINESE MEDICINES—9 pks, Tai Sang Tong, Hong Kong
38 pks, Dick Hong, Hong Kong
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Otis McAllister & Co, Singapore
CLAY, CHINA—422 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Antwerp
COPRA—138 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Pago Pago
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Cebu
250 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
1,100 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jose Panganiban
MEAL—5,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Cebu
7,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—23 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Alaska Fish Oil Extractors, Yokohama
12 dms, Albumin & Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Albumin & Supply Co, Otaru
245 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
GLYCERIN—20 dms, Sydney
LEAD CONCENTRATE—500 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, La Union
1,140 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Burnie
MENTHOL—11 cs, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
45 cs, Consumers Import Co, Otaru
100 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Otaru
MILK POWDER—1,385 bgs, Western Dairy Products, Sydney
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
ORE CONCENTRATES—6 dms, Amer Smelting & Ref Co, La Union
1 cs, Amer Smelting & Ref Co, La Union
PETROLEUM CRUDE—14,051 tons, Standard Oil of California, Sarawak, Borneo
RAPESEED OIL—40 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
100 bgs, Bank of California, Puntarenas
SULPHUR WICKS—50 cs, Monteverde & Parodi, Marseille
TALC CRAYONS—32 cs, All Brite Trading Co, Marseille
TONGA BARK & VINE—79 bgs, Suva
TUNG OIL—115 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
138 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hong Kong
300 tons, Hong Kong
132 dms, Vongehr-Low China Co, Otaru

Magnus Predicts Banner Year Despite Shortages

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has predicted a banner year for the company despite the shadow of shortages of many important essential oils from primary producing areas in the Far East and Russia. Mr. Magnus gave his prediction at the conclusion of a four-day conference of the sales, executive and technical staffs of the concern, held recently at the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

Personal Products Promotes Batey

Personal Products Corporation has promoted T. E. Batey from field sales manager to director of field forces. Mr. Batey joined Johnson & Johnson as a salesman in 1929, and transferred to its affiliate, Personal Products, in 1938, serving successively as salesman, divisional manager and field sales manager.

Schimmel Essential Oil Report for 1947-48 Out

Schimmel & Co., New York, has published its annual report on essential oils, aromatic chemicals and related materials. The current edition covers two years, 1947-48, instead of one, as was the case in previous editions. Arranged in alphabetical order, the publication gives a record of scientific and commercial developments, research and other information in the field during the two-year period. Copies are available from Schimmel, 601 West 26th street, New York 1, at $3 each in the United States and Canada and $3.25 elsewhere.

Schenley Elects Emelin

Schenley Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical subsidiary of Schenley Industries, Inc., has elected A. C. Emelin, vice-president in charge of sales operations. Mr. Emelin will make his headquarters in Lawrenceburg, Ind., site of the company's production plant.

Price Rule Enforcement

—*Continued from page 3*

pensated on January 25, 1951, without the prior approval or authorization of the Wage Stabilization Board."

Five days later, this wage ceiling was punctured by an order giving the green light to wage boosts of $1.60 per day to John L. Lewis's hard and soft coal miners which had been worked out before the freeze order was announced. The same exception applied to all other pre-freeze wage agreements, provided the increased wages are paid before February 9.

Ceiling Price Determined

The price order states that the ceiling price is the "highest price at which you delivered" the commodity during the base period. If the commodity was not actually delivered during the base period, the price in effect will be "the highest price at which you offered it for base period delivery." The offer must have been in writing.

A manufacturer of a commodity which was not delivered or offered for delivery during the base period, but which falls within a "category" (a category is defined as group of commodities which are normally classed together for purposes of production, accounting, or sales), is to be priced in this manner:—

Determine the percentage markup of a commodity most nearly like the one to be priced by subtracting the unit direct cost from the established ceiling of the comparison commodity. The comparison commodity is one which was delivered or offered for delivery during the base period at a definite price. The direct cost means labor and material at current rates. Direct cost does not include overhead, indirect manufacturing expenses, administrative, selling or general expenses.

Agricultural Products Exempted

Certain agricultural products are specifically exempted from price ceilings in the regulation so as not to endanger supplies. These include crude pine gum, and the following "oilseeds or nuts, their oils or fatty acids, or combinations of these oils so long as in normal trade practice they retain identity":—

Babassu kernels: babassu oil; cacao butter; castor beans: castor oil; cohune kernels; cohune oil; coquito kernels: coquito oil; copra: cocoanut oil; hemp seed; hemp seed oil; kapok seed; kapok seed oil; perilla seeds: perilla seed oil; oiticica oil; muru-muru kernels; muru-muru oil; olive oil, edible, sulphur and other inedible; palm oil; palm kernels; palm kernel oil; poppyseed; poppyseed oil; rapeseed; rapeseed oil; rubberseed; rubberseed oil; sesame seed; sesame oil; sunflower seed; sunflower seed oil; tucum kernels; tucum oil; uricury kernels; uricury oil; cashew nut shell liquid; shark oil; whale oil; sperm oil, and cod oil.

Exporters and Importers

The regulation applies to both exporters and importers, but importers of certain commodities are permitted to pass on price increases for imported goods which they received after January 26, pursuant to contracts entered into on or before that date.

Once the deliveries on existing contracts have been disposed of the importer's ceiling price reverts to the base level. Arrangements are to be made by the Department of State for the consideration of the Price Administrator of views of foreign governments regarding adjustments of ceiling prices of commodities which are of special concern to them.

GCPR does not contain any general provision for the adjustment of individual hardship cases, because it is virtually impossible to predict the specific types of hardship situations which an order of this scope may create and which can be relieved consistently with the effectuation of the fundamental stabilization objectives of the defense production act. However, the Office of Price Stabilization will, at future date, issue such provisions and standards for adjustment as may be necessary and proper under the statute.

Innis, Speiden Inaugurates Program of Product Aid

The Technical Service Staff of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, has inaugurated a program of product aid for the process industries which are experiencing material shortages, according to W. H. Sheffield, jr., president. The program is designed to help Innis, Speiden customers who use chemicals, gums, waxes or insecticides and who are having trouble in estimating production output because of uncertainty of raw materials.

By a careful method of analysis, which involves both technical and administrative investigation, Innis, Speiden's technical staff has been successful in suggesting substitutes, extenders, changes in process and even barter between competitors to solve some of the complex problems now in existence.

The service is offered to any user or potential user of Innis, Speiden products. In addition, users are urged to consult Innis, Speiden on future plans and expansion and discuss with them available supplies of raw materials, as well as Isco's manufacture of new items for use in the expanding defense production program.

Aries Forms Statistical Div.

R. S. Aries & Associates, New York, has formed a new statistical engineering division. Under the direction of Frank M. Culpepper, Dr. David B. Hertz and Dr. Sebastian Littauer, this division will specialize in the application of statistical methods to the process industries.

Sharples Issues Centrifuge Data

Operating principles and applications for two types of high speed horizontal centrifuges to continuously remove solids from slurries and suspensions are explained in a bulletin No. 1254 released by The Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia. The bulletin is designed to permit direct comparison of design and function of the "PN-14 Super-D-Canter" which is equipped with a conical rotating bowl for handling of firm-bodied or crystalline type solids and the "PY-14 Super-D-Canter" with a cylindrical bowl for handling relatively soft or plastic solids. A copy of the bulletin may be obtained by writing direct to Sharples, 2300 Westmoreland street, Philadelphia 40.

Behr Sets Up Chemical Consulting Firm in N. J.

Dr. Arthur H. Behr, former head of the aromatics research department of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has established himself as a consulting chemist and perfumer, with offices and laboratory at 84 Hillside avenue, Verona, N. J. Dr. Behr is best known to the industry for the numerous synthetic aromatics and specialties which he developed for Dow.

Before joining Dow, more than twelve years ago, he was a consultant in France and Germany. Dr. Behr will handle assignments concerned with the development, production, and use of aromatics in all its phases, including problems of odor correction for commercial and industrial products.

Research Corporation Announces 46 Grants

Forty-six scientists will receive support for basic research in academic institutions from Research Corporation grants totaling $86,000 which have been announced by Dr. Joseph W. Barker, president of the foundation.

Included in the latest group of awards is a grant to the University of Nevada. This rounds out a comprehensive nationwide program of grants in aid of scientific research which have been awarded to 250 colleges in all forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Puerto Rico and British Columbia. The foundation is now supporting 400 active research projects in the physical sciences, representing commitments of approximately $1,500,000.

Procter Medal Presented

—Continued from page 7

academic understanding, association, and collaboration, leading to a partnership of industry and scientific medicine for the benefit of the public. The blending of the scientific, the technologic, and the commercial in pharmacy was noted also by John S. Zinsser in the role of toastmaster.

Appreciation of Mr. Kline's contributions to pharmacal progress was expressed also in a telegram from Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science—and 1945 Procter medalist—who was kept at home by illness.

Mr. Kline feelingly expressed his appreciation of the honor which had come to him "late in life," and spoke appreciatively also of the progress made in and by the Philadelphia Drug Exchange in the twenty-five years since he had been its president. He also thanked Dr. Richards for acquainting him with the knowledge that it was his role to "activate the hive" to the "making of honey."

As the after-dinner speaker of the occasion, William H. P. Blandy, retired USN admiral and president of the Health Information Foundation, who had commanded the joint task force in the atomic bomb test at Bikini, gave an interesting, informative picture of the role of the atomic bomb in international relations. Declaring that that weapon provided no assurance against armed aggression in Europe or elsewhere, he said:—

"To prevent that we will also need strong ground forces, with strong tactical air support and the use of tactical atomic weapons. And here at home we will need all the strength we can muster. We will need to be physically strong, as well as industrially powerful and politically united —to the extent that political unity is desirable in a free-speaking, free-thinking democracy.

"I am pleased that the Health Information Foundation has dedicated itself to assistance in the accomplishment of the first of these objectives. The system of health care which has helped give the United States the highest health standards of any large country is able to maintain these standards and raise them even higher. The foundation is making a contribution to this end by developing information which will enable American communities and individuals to help themselves. By so doing I believe it is of real value in the defense of America."

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Normal business in botanicals underwent considerable curtailment last week as the result of the Federal government price "freeze" order issued under the title General Ceiling Price Regulation which set up December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951, as the base period for calculating individual price ceilings on merchandise. For the most part, most dealers ran into the need for clarification of the GCPR since many, if not most botanicals, are of foreign origin. Evidence of acute price "squeezes" came early in the week as importers ran smack into replacement costs so high as to make purchases of replacement unwise until ceiling uncertainties are cleared up officially.

In botanical drugs, except for some very specific instances, the prices prevailing when the GCPR became effective appeared to allow some leeway under the price "freeze." On the contrary, the margins between cost and selling prices of condimental herbs, leaves, seeds, and spices have been notoriously minute for years; sales at a gross profit of a quarter, half, or three-quarters of a cent over costs have been frequent enough to be the rule. Some exceptions to this did prevail but they were not found in quarters specializing in the sale of such merchandise as a specific business. Some fairly high ceilings were to be found in quarters where sales of condimental and flavoring materials was incidental to other and definitely predominant business.

The general tendency was to stand aloof pending a coming clarification which, however, probably wont come very soon; the Office of Price Stabilization is an infant in personnel at present and clarification of all questions will depend on the creation of adequate staffs to solve the problems that have arisen and which will increase for some time to come.

Balsams

Fir—The price range on Oregon balsam was very wide, being spread from $2.55 per gallon to a top of $3.25, depending on seller. Canadian balsam remained at $31.50 to $32.50 per gallon.

Peru—Spot quotations were higher at $1.90 to $2.05 per pound, ruling over that range according to supplier. The supply was tight. Replacement cost was certainly no easier.

Tolu—The minimum quotations remained at $5.50 per pound but upwards of $6.50 per pound was quoted in one quarter. All sellers declared that stocks have never been so low and, also, replacement costs rarely have been so high.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The price range broadened, standing at 44c. per pound at lowest to a top of 49c., a figure which some said could not be confirmed through actual transactions save, possibly, in the smallest kind of jobbing lots. And this is not a "small lot" item.

Cinchona—The most recent and released production figures for Indonesia indicate that output in the second quarter of 1950 totaled 1,235,000 kilos in comparison with 1,216,000 kilos in the first quarter of that year.

Fringetree—This comparatively unimportant item was apparently lowest at 55c. per pound, though some called the market minimum at 58c. And upwards of 62c. was reported to constitute the range in quotations.

Beans

Vanilla — The Federal government's price "freeze" came at a time when foreign shipment prices on Bourbon beans were being moved up. And some of the price levels achieved at foreign points were such as to make it highly improbable that importers could pay said prices and still show a profit on the basis of most ceiling prices established by local transactions taking place during the Base Price Period of December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, as established by the Office of Price Stabilization. Some talked of the possibility of relief being secured if official ruling should sustain the view that vanilla beans, being an agricultural product, might be excluded from the "freeze" order. Meanwhile, practically all of those interested were standing pat and awaiting clarification of the situation.

Flowers

Chamomile—Firm prices were maintained with little trouble on the very limited amount of merchandise now unsold in local warehouses. Foreign replacement costs have not weakened in the slightest.

Linden—Some quarters were believed to have price ceilings higher than others who had failed to do business during the base period upon which said ceilings are to be erected. No business was reported done during the past week.

Saffron—Once present stocks of Spanish flowers have been sold by some present holders, replacement in Spain to sell profitably at many sellers' ceilings based on transactions between December 19, 1950, and January 25, 1951, was felt to be unlikely. Some wondered if saffron, possibly classifiable as an agricultural product, might eventually be released from the price "freeze" order.

Gums

Arabic—The fact that the Federal government recently bought 350,000 pounds packed in single, five, and twenty-five-pound tins has been responsible for a rise in quotations to 15c. to 16c. per pound for sorts. The article on spot can not sell for less with profit to those who have to pay the current shipment quotations from the origin.

Tragacanth—Those who have been "holding the line" on prices in this market are caught with price ceilings far below those of a speculative turn of mind, according to statements made last week. Quotations during the period were reported as follows:—No. 1, $3.90 to $5 per pound; some sellers have $4.25, $4.50 and $5 per pound ceilings for the reason that replacement costs have been spectacularly high at the origin and London has been a buyer at equally spectacularly high prices. No. 2, $3.50 to $4; No. 3, $2.75 to $3.50. Under the Office of Price Stabili-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Colombo root, 2c. per lb.
Fringetree bark, 2c. per lb.
Galangal root, 3c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Gum, arabic, ½c. per lb.
tragacanth, 15c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 40c. per lb.
Psyllium seed ,black, 4c. per lb.
blonde, 4c. per lb.
Wormseed, American, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, 2c. per lb.
China, Honan-Yunnan rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
March shipment, 6c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, 2½c. per lb.
Czech, 4c. per lb.
Dutch, 2c. per lb.
Polish, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 2½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, hulled, ½c. per lb.
natural, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Digitalis leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Honan-Yunnan rolls, scraped, broken, 1c. per lb.
unscraped, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Moroccan, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
afloat, 5c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, white, shipment, 10c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, spot, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
235.3	235.7	234.4	184.9	191.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 26

New York

Cardamon seed, 17 bags: filthy; Siam round substituted.
Cassia, 2 lots, 160 bales: filthy.
Cassia oil, 2 lots, 11 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 2 lots, 221 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 176 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 264 bags: filthy.
Locust beans, kibbled, 3 lots, 16 bags: filthy.
Mace, 90 cases: filthy.
Sage leaves, 65 bales: stems substituted.

Baltimore

Psyllium husks, 24 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Mustard seed, 6 bags: sweepings, filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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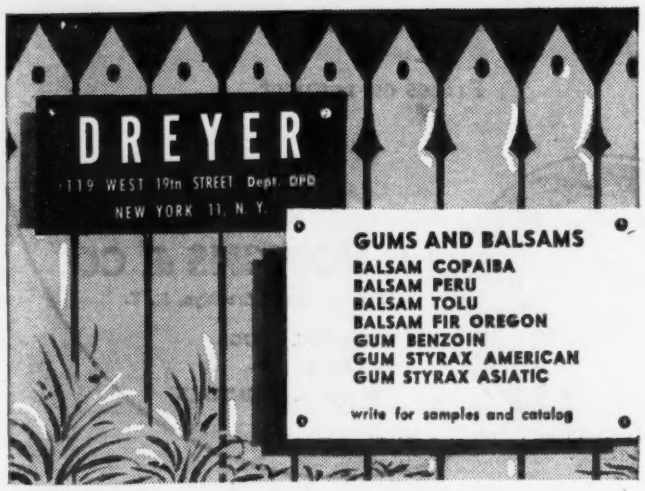

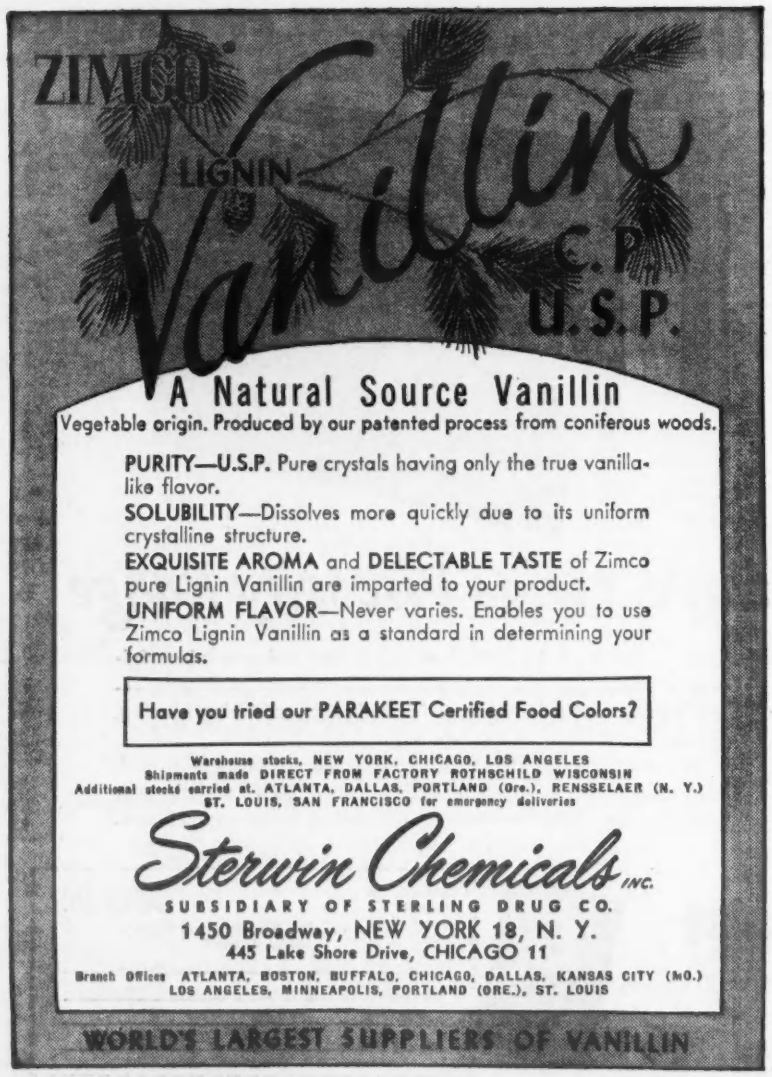
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zation price "freeze" order, pine gum was exempted from price stabilization. This caused some gum dealers on spot last week to raise the question:—"Are not many medicinal and even industrial gums actually agricultural products and, therefore, susceptible to classification within the exemption provisions of the General Price Ceiling Regulation?"

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Most suppliers quoted 60c. per pound as the market for good quality leaves. As high as 70c. was named in other directions when substantial quantities were in request and, in such directions, small lots were quoted as high as 80c.

Digitalis—Some new merchandise came on the market at the slightly lower price of $1.10 per pound. Most suppliers called the market minimum at $1.15 and as high as $1.30 was suggested as a market price in one quarter.

Laurel—Prices on Yugoslav material were reduced to 8c. to 9c. per pound. Quotations on other varieties lacked quotable change.

Marjoram—More than the usual run of competition on spot brought out the quotation of 42c. to 45c. per pound as representative of the market on French material. Peruvian goods on spot were unchanged but February shipment from the origin was proposed at 37c. in comparison with spots at 40c. to 41c.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves on spot had a range in price last week. The minimum was $1.10 per pound and maximum seemed to be $1.12 for quantity lots. No surplus supply was in hand. Quotations on other kinds of sage were without change in price.

Miscellaneous

Irish Moss—Replacement cost was such as to assure the firm maintenance of spot quotations and the elimination of practically all tendency of sellers to engage in price competition.

Papain—Quotations on Ceylon material were ranged $4.50 to $5 per pound. For African material, $5.75 to $8 was asked, according to seller and test of the material available. It was stated that some material of rather low quality was seeking an owner last week. It was also said that some of such material might be reworked and then sold for technical purposes only.

Roots

Aconite—The ordinary run of material was priced at 48c. to 52c. per pound but one quarter had merchandise showing an exceptionally high potency for which 65c. was wanted and said to have been obtained at times. One quarter made the market 50c. to 54c. So it may be seen that considerable difference existed in sellers' price ideas.

Blood—Most suppliers were content to call the spot market 57c. to 60c. per pound but some merchandise in this market was held for a value ranging between 62c. and 65c. per pound. Though activity has been limited, the market had had a firming trend or tendency in the recent past.

Colombo — Quotations ranged more widely, the market standing at 15c. to 19c. per pound with one quarter considering a minimum of 17c. as being warranted by what had been last paid for replenishment supplies.

Galangal—Holders husbanded stocks, knowing full well that arrivals in the future were apt, eventually, to be nil. The only root that can enter here would be that shipped from China prior to December 19. Spot quotations were higher and wider in range, standing at 25c. to 30c. per pound.

Ipecac—The article was most difficult to quote. First, because so little was available on spot. Second, because so little has been offered from any origin. The price range has bulged considerably. Minimum quotations on whole were still $6 and $6.40 per pound. At the top of the widened range stood quotations at $7 for whole and $7.50 for powder. Prices in London were about $6.02 per pound for whole root of Colombian origin.

Mandrake—Price movements were at a standstill; the market here ranged 45c. to 46c. per pound with most suppliers. Concern was felt regarding collection this year, this concern having arisen when the Federal government froze prices under its General Ceiling Price Regulation. If country selling prices stay frozen, collection is apt to be substantially curtailed, it was feared. Price ceiling was tried in World War No. 2. It did not work and country operators were released from ceiling restrictions early in the life of OPA.

Rhubarb—Ceiling of prices on Chinese root becomes of lessening importance now that no further imports are possible and that stocks on spot are so small as to lead to exhaustion at a not distant date.

Seeds

Anise—With sellers' prices being frozen, the past week was one of market inactivity. However, of some interest was an offering of Chinese star anise now afloat for which 38c. per pound was wanted in comparison with spot quotes at 39c. to 40c.

Caraway—Quotations were higher at 23½c. to 24c. per pound which was said to be in line with what has had to be paid for shipment material in recent weeks.

Coriander—Values have been moved upward on Argentine material and the market was 26c. to 26½c. per pound as the result of news coming from Argentina to the effect that there is no new crop in that country. Quotations on seed from Morocco were lower at 30c. to 30½c. per pound.

Cumin—Iranian seed sold at a slight decline to the basis of 36c. to 37c. per pound.

Mustard—In view of the fact that growing this seed in this country is a farm operation, there were those last week who believed that it would be exempt from price control as an agricultural product. No confirmation of the view was obtained from official sources.

Poppy—Prices were generally higher. Argentine material was 22c. to 22½c. per pound; Czech, 24c. to 24½c.; Dutch, 26c. to 26½c.; Polish, 24c. to 24½c.; Turkish, 22c. to 22½c.

Psyllium—Replacement cost has resulted in a spot market at 22c. to 25c. per pound for black and 21c. to 23c. for blonde material.

Sesame—White, hulled Chinese seed was up to 20½c. to 21c. per pound while the natural article was 17c. to 17½c. Turkish seed was 16½c. to 17c.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia cuttings were up to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Honan-Yunnan scraped rolls were 26½c. to 27c. and broken was 24c. to 24½c. Unscraped rolls were lower at 24½c. to 25c.

Clove—Spot prices eased downward moderately and both kinds of clove were priced at 44c. to 45c. per pound. A neat problem in price ceiling was noted. One importer had a ceiling of 35c. on sales made within the base period December 19, 1950, through January 25, 1951. After that sale, his regularly issued price list sent to regular customers offered to do business at 44c. The problem was:—Does an offering so made comply with the General Ceiling Price Regulation requirement that ceilings established through an offer must have been made in writing? Madagascars afloat were quoted at 42c.

Ginger—African root was slightly lower at 44c. to 45c. per pound. Unbleached Cochin was 55c. to 56c. No. 1 Jamaica was 68c. to 69c.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 was lowered to $1.35 to $1.40 per pound for spots and to $1.33 to $1.35 for goods afloat. West Indian mace did not change in price.

Pepper—What with the uncertainty of price ceilings under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, the uncertainty with respect to practically all imported merchandise, and the uncertainty with respect to possible classification of pepper as an agricultural product, the market on pepper came virtually to a stop with prices quoted as follows:—Black pepper, spot, $1.90 per pound; February shipment, $1.68; March shipment, $1.65, and May shipment at $1.63. White pepper on spot held at $3 to $3.15 per pound, but shipment material was lowered to $2.85 to $2.90.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Jan. 31.—Prices per pound, spot, f.o.b. Los Angeles:—Anise, Chinese star, 41c. Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, scraped, 30c.; Honan, rolls, scraped, broken, 29c.; Yunnan, rolls, scraped, 30c.; Yunnan, rolls, unscraped, 29c.; Saigon, broken, 40c. Celery seed, French, 36c.; Indian, 26c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 49c.; No. 2, 47c.; No. 0000, 57c. Clove, Madagascar, 50c.; Zanzibar, 51c. Cumin seed, Iranian, 31c. Marjoram, French, 49c. Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 11½c. Nutmeg, East India, 68c.; West India, 59c. Pepper, black, $1.92; white, $3.10. Poppy seed, Dutch, 26c. Sage, Dalmatian, $1.20. Savory, French, 19c. Sweet Basil, $1. Thyme, French, 19½c.

Trade Briefs

Dietolf & Rochford, seed and spice broker and agent, has moved its offices to 601 W. 26th street, New York. The new telephone number is ALgonquin 5-9034.

S. B. Penick, sr., has been awarded the legion of honor citation of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association for his service as treasurer of the manufacturers committee.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The announcement of the price stabilization order brought a good deal of confusion to the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market at the beginning of last week. A market which is so dependent upon materials imported from foreign countries requires very serious consideration and evaluation in order to make future dealings profitable to sellers. Thus, dealers made no price advances during the week and the only notable change was a slight reduction made in the price of Californian and Floridian orange oils by a single handler. For the first time in a great many months, the price index was unchanged and remained at 221.4.

Major dealers spent much of the past week in ascertaining their ceiling prices and some expressed the hope that it might even be possible to adjust some prices downward. Little buying was done from primary markets during the week. In some cases, offers received from abroad were at costs which would make resale at ceiling prices impossible. In such instances, sellers have some recourse under the ruling which pertains to imported articles. Section 10 of the regulations, states that material contracted for on or prior to January 26, 1951, may be sold at higher prices if it is proven that the landed cost of such material exceeds the landed cost during the base period, provided the proper steps are taken to thus inform the Director of Price Stabilization. This does not appear to take into account, however, any contracts to be made in the future. It has already been reported that new bids received from the various foreign sources for such items as eucalyptus, anise, Italian lemon and rosemary oils were so high as to make resale impractical at present prices. At the end of the week it appeared that further study was necessary before a course of action is arrived at to meet the needs of buyers, sellers and the government.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Orange oil, California, 10c. per lb.
Florida, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
221.4	221.4	201.6	132.7	113.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—A few small offers were reported to have come out of China last week, but at prices which would make it impossible to sell on the spot market at the present prices of $2.25 to $2.60 per pound. The supply situation gave signs of growing tighter in time. The recently published Schimmel Report indicated that an experimental station in Java has been working on the leaves of a shrub, known as Clausena anisata, which has been found to yield an essential oil high in anethol content. The material has an odor that differs from that of anise oil, but it was believed that it might readily replace that oil for many uses. The report also stated that experiments have been carried on in Texas on the goldenrod plant as a commercial source of an oil which resembles anise oil both in odor and flavor. Should the Chinese oil situation grow worse, these materials might prove very valuable as substitutes.

Bergamot—With spot stocks at a very low level, quotations were fully maintained at $7.50 to $8 per pound. According to the trade, the next quota assignment by the Consortium in Italy was expected on February 5. While not official, there were indications that the prices asked in Italy would be higher, and it was feared that the material could not be sold at the present frozen price level.

Bois de Rose—No relaxation has been noted in the firm position of this material both at the origin and on the spot market. Quotations were held mainly at $5 per pound, with a few as low as $4.80 and others higher to $5.75 a pound. There continued to be a large demand for the item, particularly from producers of the aromatic derivatives.

Camphor—Stocks of white oil were quite low and only a few suppliers were able to make offers at the prices of 35c. to 60c. a pound. Sassafrassy oil was in a somewhat better position, though far from abundant at prices of 26c. to 69c. a pound.

Cananga—Spot stocks have become greatly diminished and requests for bids from the source have met with failure, according to the trade. Prices for native oil ranged from $5.75 to $7.75 per pound and those for the rectified item varied widely from $6.75 to $9 a pound.

Cassia—It has been reported that no new offers have been made from the origin and the market has grown rather dormant. Small stocks remaining on the spot market were held at the high prices of $4.90 to $6.50 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Freezing weather in the producing areas has brought a halt to distillation for the present, as flowing water is necessary for the process. This has made it probable that no new material may be expected before late April or May. With stocks quite low, prices were firmly maintained at $3.25 to $3.75 per pound.

Citronella—Prices quoted at the Ceylon sources were said to be well above the minimum spot quotation, which stood at $2.35 a pound. Other local prices ranged to $2.65 per pound. Stocks were somewhat limited and some dealers have restricted sales to can quantities. True Java oil, in very small quantities, was offered at $2.60 to $3.25 a pound. The more plentiful Java-type oil was held at the strong prices of $2.50 to $2.75 a pound. Despite the high prices, a very active demand was reported for all types.

Clove—Prices were held most generally at about $3 per pound last week, although there was a range of $2.75 to $3.75 a pound. Material on spot and, reportedly, at the origin was quite limited, following a period of heavy buying from various parts of the world.

Dillweed—This market continued without feature last week. Prices remained at the same low level of $4.50 to $5.25 a pound with stocks quite abundant. The market was one of the few to be more favorable to buyers, who seemed to be lacking interest at this time.

Eucalyptus—It has been reported that there was a steep jump in the prices quoted at the source for replacement of this tight article. Based on the shipping price and cost of transporting, observers felt that it would soon be impossible to sell the material at the prices which were in effect at the time of the price freeze. These prices held at $1.25 to $1.40 per pound for 70-75 percent oil and at $1.40 to $1.55 per pound for 80-85 percent grade. Demand for these oils was steadily high.

Lavandin—A very strong tone was exhibited by this market and, while the minimum spot offer continued to be $4.25 a pound, the major part of the material was held at the top end of the range at $5 a pound. Some suppliers have had to discontinue the handling of this firm oil for the present.

Lavender—Spike oil appeared to be quite firm last week. Spot prices ranged from a single offer at $3.10 per pound to $3.60 and supplies were not too comfortable. French flower oil was particularly quiet, there being little trading and no change in the situation at the primary market. Prices were very firm. The 30-32 percent ester grade sold at $4.50 to $6.25 a pound, 38-40 percent grade at $5.75 to $8.50 and 40-42 percent grade at $6.50 to $10 a pound.

Lemon—Both Californian and Italian oils have grown seriously short. Domestic oil prices were fully maintained at $4 to $4.50 a pound. Plans for an increase in production during the coming year gave hope for improvement in the supply position in the future. Messina oil has suddenly tightened and, in some cases, dealers were completely out of material. Prices at the origin were reported to be higher than some spot quotations and the future position of the oil may become very difficult in the light of the price freeze. Quotations last week stood at $3.75 to $8 a pound.

Lemongrass—Firmness of replacement costs added to the heavy demand from consumers has helped to maintain the spot position of this article at the high level that has prevailed for some weeks. Quotations were made between $4.25 and $5.35 a pound.

Lime—Although this oil has tended to resist the sharp increases that have been noted in other citrous oils, it has given signs of gaining strength at the origin. This may cause some difficulty in the spot market, since new advances at the origin may make it impossible for dealers to profitably offer the material at the prices which prevailed during the base period of price stabilization. Mexican distilled oil was priced

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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at $6.50 to $7 a pound, while material from the West Indies stood at $6.60 to $7.25 for distilled oil and at $7.25 to $13.50 for the expressed item.

Mandarin—The withdrawal of a dealer formerly quoting Floridian material at the minimum price made for a sharp increase in the price to $2.50 per pound. The material was not widely used and stocks were apparently sufficient to meet all inquiries. Italian oil has been rather quiet and prices were unchanged at $5.25 to $8.50 a pound.

Nutmeg—Varying reports were received concerning the availability of this material. In some quarters, stocks were quite low. Elsewhere, however, dealers claimed to have adequate supplies to meet all inquiries. Prices at the origin have risen acutely, making for a very strong spot market. East Indian oil was priced at $4.50 to $5.75 a pound and material originating in the West Indies was offered between $4.40 and $4.75 a pound.

Orange—Rather surprising was a price reduction made by a single supplier last week. This placed the Californian oil at $1.90 to $2.25 a pound and the Floridian material at $1.85 to $2.20 per pound. For the most part, stocks were said to be very tight, both on spot and at the origins. Floridian oil was especially short, placing a greater strain on the stocks of oil originating on the West Coast. Replacements were reported to be very costly. Messina oil was limited in supply and very firm in price at $4 to $5.50 per pound.

Patchouli—Only limited quantities of this oil were reported to be available at prices ranging from $24.50 to $26 per pound. The article showed signs of new firmness at the origin.

Pennyroyal—This item continued to be called for in the usual small quantities at prices ranging from $5.15 to $6.50 per pound. Stocks were not large, but were adequate to fill all requirements.

Peppermint—One of the two essential oils to have been exempted from price stabilization as a farm product, this item might yet go higher as primary sellers continued to advance quotations on their material. It was reported that shipping prices were as high as the minimum spot position of $7 per pound for the natural oil. Most spot quotations ranged from $7.50 to $7.80. Redistilled oil was firm at $7.45 to $8.50 a pound.

Pimento—The popular leaf oil has become rather tight and the depletion of the stocks of the dealer formerly quoting the lowest price has moved the minimum up 20c. per pound to range from $2 to $2.60 per pound.

Rose—Dealers having sold all material purchased at the lower rates which were in effect late last year, the spot prices were raised just prior to the price freeze and stood at $35 to $46 per ounce. Stocks were quite limited and future shipments uncertain.

Rosemary—According to the trade, prices at the origin for the Spanish technical grade have skyrocketed suddenly, placing the import price only pennies below the minimum spot quotation of 70c. a pound. Quantities offered were quite limited. There was no apparent reason for the jump as buying interest remained mild.

Sandalwood—Although there were some reports of a slight relaxation of prices, Indian oil held firmly at the recently advanced level of $13 to $15 per pound. It was said that East Indian oil could be had at prices slightly below those mentioned above.

Spearmint—Like peppermint oil, this material has been classified as a farm product and was thus exempt from the price freeze. Although very firm in the country, spot quotations were unchanged at $5.10 to $5.75 per pound.

Sweet Birch—Like all other oils, the raw materials of which are collected in

—*Continued on page 78*

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Protective Coatings Materials

Only imported casein showed a price change during the period under review. This advanced ½c. per pound, but since it had been higher than previous listings during the December 19-January 25 period, the rise was within the limits specified by the government's price freeze order.

The order, of course, established the levels beyond which prices may not go and that was its purpose. But, beyond that it had little effect on the general market situation. The demand held up to the high levels of the past for most items and was expected to stay there for some time. Here and there, however, it was reported that there had been some easing. When the price freeze was announced, and even before that when it was only anticipated and some thought that it might actually be a rollback, there was some easing, particularly among those who were speculating on goods.

Synthetic resins were about where they had been and there was no hope of their easing in the immediate future. The demand was as great as ever and the overall raw materials market promised no particular improvement. Urea-formaldehydes continued very tight and the melamines were reported to be even a bit tighter than they had been. Natural resins were more or less in a waiting period. Here, the problem was what to do about establishing future prices. These are customarily based on replacement costs and there is no ceiling on what can be charged for materials at the source in the Far East. The opinion was that Washington would have to provide some relief in this case. The shellac trade also had a problem, since its materials, too, come from abroad. The demand for phthalates was as strong as ever and the supply showed no particular improvement. The Argentine market for casein was reported to be strong but the domestic material was not in particularly heavy demand. The news in the naval stores market was the price-supporting loan program on the 1950 crop announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	184.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Green, Chrome—Production of the CP during the month of November, 1950, amounted to 710 short tons, according to information just released by the Bureau of Census. This was somewhat lower than the production of the previous month, for during that time the output was recorded at 750 short tons. November of last year, however, was considerably above that of the previous year, for in the month of November of 1949 the total was 640 short tons.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—The CP production during November of 1950, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 392 short tons, or slightly above the 381 short tons figure established during the preceding month. Both October and November of last year were above the month of November of 1949, however, for in that month the production stood at 323 short tons.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome — Output of the CP during the month of November, 1950, fell off somewhat from the levels that were established during the previous month. The figure for November, according to the Bureau of Census, was 2,634 short tons, while the figure in the preceding month was 2,658 short tons. Both of these, however, were well above the production of the month of November in 1949. During that month the output stood at 1,856 short tons.

Yellow, Zinc—The amount of CP produced in the month of November of 1950, according to a report just received from the Bureau of Mines, was 506 short tons. This was something of a drop from the output of the previous month, for during that time the production was reported to be 604 short tons. The production of November, 1949, was considerably below either October or November in the following year however, for the figure for November of 1949 stood at 425 short tons.

Zinc Oxide—Production in November fell off by 8 per cent to 18,980 short tons, but was still above the January-November, 1950, average by 2 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Inventories of zinc oxides at producers' plants dropped 3 percent from the previous month as stocks of leaded zinc oxide fell off 22 percent to 2,307 short tons. Output of lead-free zinc oxide was virtually unchanged at 14,167 short tons in November. However, there was a decrease in the production of leaded zinc oxide. This fell off 25 percent to 4,813 tons, or the lowest monthly output since July, 1950. Total sales of zinc oxide fell off 2 percent to 19,241 tons in November. Shipments of lead-free zinc oxide were 13,769 tons, as compared with 14,171 tons in October and leaded zinc oxide sales were 5,472 tons, compared with 5,501 tons in the previous month.

Synthetic Resins

The price freeze, of course, fixed prices at the high point between December 19 and January 25, but aside from that it had little, if any, effect on the market conditions for this material. Here and there in the protective coatings market it was said that there had been some easing off in the demand because of the price freeze and that there had even been some before the freeze was announced. This effect could not be found in synthetics. In other materials it was said that some who were buying goods on speculation feared that the freeze would actually be a rollback and that they were wise to hold off in purchasing. Others were reported to be holding off until the expected initial confusion cleared up. But in synthetics the demand was just as strong as ever and the supply was just as tight. Representative producers last week stated that there was no material change and none could be foreseen in the supply or demand. Raw material prices were just as high as they had been and there was no particular improvement in their availability. Such materials as linseed oil and soybean oil were obtainable, although not abundant, but the tightness in phthalic anhydride, for instance, was as great as ever.

Urea-formaldehyde resins continued very tight. The melamines, if anything, were tighter and the demand was becoming stronger. The alkyds, although a bit easier on supply than some of the others, were still far from abundant, and at least one producer stated that it found the demand greater than its production. The phenolics and maleics showed no particular change from the position of the past week or preceding weeks.

Natural Resins

The market for gums was particularly uncertain last week as a result of the price freeze. Customarily, materials in this trade are sold on the basis of replacement costs. Just what those costs would be was something that could not be determined and, according to the freeze edict, prices were to be based on the highest prices that prevailed during the December 19-January 25 period. Obviously, if material went up in price abroad it would have to go up here and sellers in this country could not make a profit if they were governed by the prices that prevailed during the price freeze period of determination. The opinion was pretty much unanimous in the trade that there would have to be some relief from Washington if prices abroad got so high that it was unprofitable to sell on this market at ceiling levels. The trade could not run at a loss and it did not want to go out of business. Indications from abroad were that prices would go up. Practically all materials at the source were strong and tending higher. There was some difference of opinion as to how consumers here took the price freeze. Some stated that it had no effect and that the demand was going on at as high levels as usual, although the other opinion was advanced that since the freeze became effective there had been a falling off in demand as consumers held back to see what the developments would be.

According to recent reports, the importation of dammar gum amounted to 1,140,799 pounds in October. Of this, 29,104 pounds came from Siam, 18,109 pounds arrived from Indonesia, and 1,093,676

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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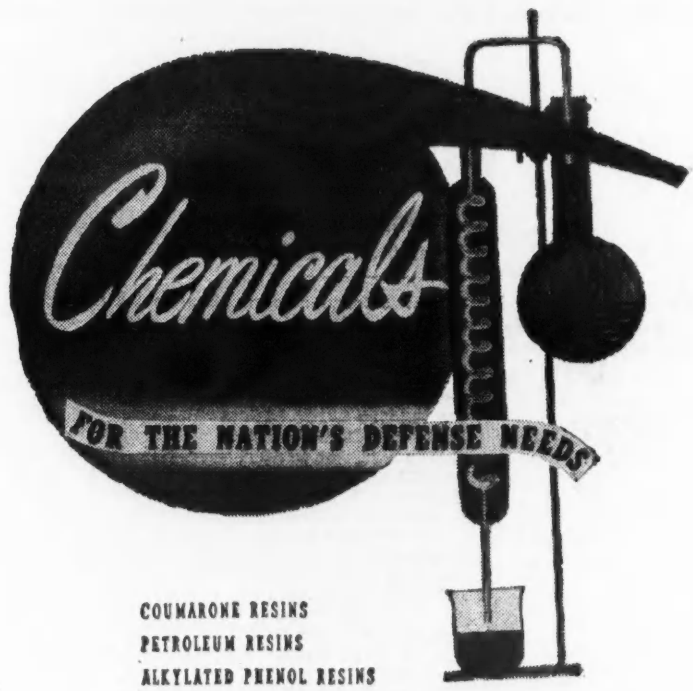

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pounds came from British Malaya. It was also revealed that a total of 22,400 pounds of kauri gum arrived here from New Zealand. Copal gum imports were said to amount to 759,617 pounds.

Effective midnight January 30, turpentine, rosin and closely related items were placed under export control. The demand for export has been particularly heavy lately and prices consumers abroad were willing to pay were higher than those that could be obtained on this market.

Shellac—The trade was most interested last week in obtaining further clarification of the price freezing order. Since the order was issued there were naturally many questions that developed and would have to be answered. Among these was the question of what would happen to prices here in the event of higher prices for material abroad. The price trend there had been upward recently and if it continued to such a point that prices here had to be placed higher than the ceilings in order to make a profit, sellers would either have to have some relief from Washington or run into a loss operation. Demand here was still reported to be running at reasonably good levels last week and the supply was adequate for the requirements of the market. However, the customary amount of buying had not been done by importers recently because of high prices and the fear was expressed that should there continue to be a strong demand without sufficient replacements there might be some difficulties here with the supply picture.

Lacquer Materials

Phthalates—These items were just as tight as they had been during the past week and there appeared to be no indications that they would ease up appreciably in the immediate future. The demand was just as strong as it had been and appeared likely to go on that way. The report was heard that there had been a slight easing in demand during the previous week as some consumers anticipated the price freeze, but this easing of pressure was so slight, when compared to the whole picture, that it had little overall effect on the market.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Imported material went up ½c. last week to 40¾c. to 41c. The seller pointed out that it had been at as high or higher levels during the December 19-January 25 period and therefore was within the limits of the government price freezing order. The Argentine market was reported to be strong but buyers here were hesitant about placing orders because of the confusion that was coming from the price freezing order. Argentina is in a strong position and some quarters here doubted that its prices would go any lower. During 1950 Argentina exported 27,834 tons of material, which was well above the 1949 average. It was expected that this year's output will be even larger because of the heavy demand from the United States and Europe. Producers in Europe are eager to take advantage of this market, it was said, and are leaving cheese production to turn to casein.

The call for domestic material was on the light side as a result of the freeze order. Consumers as well as producers were waiting for clarification and it was expected that it would be at least a week before the picture would begin to straighten out.

Naval Stores

A price-supporting loan program for gum naval stores of the 1951 crop was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. In an effort to encourage production, the support level will be established at 90 percent of the parity price of crude pine gum as currently estimated or as computed April 1, 1951, whichever is higher. This is in accordance with the forward-pricing provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which stipulate that the advance level of price support "shall not exceed" the maximum level of price support specified in the act, but "shall not be reduced" if the actual maximum is less than the estimated level announced at this time.

Exports of naval stores from Greece in the third quarter of 1950 included 2,405 tons of rosin and 680 tons of turpentine. Germany was the leading purchaser of both products. Because of the world situation, most importers and wholesalers of naval stores in the Sao Paulo district of Brazil are said to be reluctant to release for sale new shipments of rosin and turpentine, particularly the latter. They are reportedly delaying distribution in the belief that future imports will be smaller or perhaps cease and that stocks can be sold later at higher prices. Turpentine and rosin demand in France has been strong recently. Requirements are exceeding production. Demand for rosin on the Netherlands market has been good since August. Consumers have tried to cover needs as much as possible.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended January 22 average $30.60 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $30.36 for the previous week and is the highest since June, 1949, when the department began keeping a record of the price averages.

The eighteen reporting plants received 5,915 barrels of gum, or an average of 329 barrels per plant, compared with 447 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel average 7.82 gallons of turpentine and 294 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 1 percent WW, 4 percent WG, 23 percent N, 43 percent M and 29 percent K and below.

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	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.*	New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$10.50 $11.25
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.50 11.25
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.50 11.25
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50 11.25
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50 11.25
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50 11.25
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50 11.25
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50 11.25
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50 11.25
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.75 11.50
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.75 11.50
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	11.00 11.75
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	11.00 11.75

Drums	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	599	788	569	1,042	900
Shipments	13		167	8,060	
Stocks	28,107	28,895	29,297	22,186	23,086

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b gal. (7 lbs.) 1.05
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse .. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.15

Savannah Exchange, Bulk	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls	...				
Receipts, bbls	734	581	91	280	80
Shipments, bbls	61	123	2,627	14	96
Stocks, bbls	4,198	4,656	2,120	2,336	2,370

Atlas Names Superintendent Of Activated Carbon Plant

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has named Paul E. Pie', jr., superintendent of the Darco department's activated carbon plant at Marshall, Tex. Mr. Pie' succeeds R. M. Williams, who will retire March 1.

Mr. Pie' joined Atlas in 1932. Ten years later, following several years in the Darco research laboratory, he went to Kentucky Ordnance Works, a TNT operation managed for the government by Atlas. He returned to Marshall in 1945 as assistant superintendent. Mr. Williams, in announcing his retirement, ends thirty-three years of continuous service with the company.

O'Brien Names Technical Director, Elects Vice-Pres.

The O'Brien Corporation, South Bend, Ind., has announced the appointment of John T. Lauder as technical director at its South Bend, Ind., plant. At the same time, the concern revealed that John C. Mull has been elected to the O'Brien board of directors.

Asphalt Research Center Established in Philadelphia

Establishment of a National Asphalt Research Center by the Franklin Institute Laboratories for Research and Development took place in Philadelphia, January 29 to serve the asphalt industry in the United States. Twenty-one prominent national corporations, representing oil, roofing, molded products, sealing compounds and allied industries, are sponsoring the new organization.

At the first meeting, business and technical sessions were held both morning and afternoon at the institute, followed by a dinner at which Ralph Kelly, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, the guest speaker, discussed "Industrial Research and Asphalt —Growing Up Together."

Enterprise Paint Elects Board Head, President

Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has elected Frank L. Sulzberger, former president, chairman of the board, and John H. Lawson, former executive vice-president, to the presidency of the company.

Mr. Sulzberger, active in the paint industry for more than forty-five years, succeeded his father, the founder of Enterprise, as president of the company. He was formerly president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and, at present, is a director of the organization.

Mr. Lawson, one-time president of the Federal Varnish Company, became an officer of the Enterprise company in 1926 upon the consolidation of Enterprise and Federal.

Sears, Roebuck Appoints Beauchamp to Paint Post

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, has appointed W. G. Beauchamp general sales manager for the paint factory group. Mr. Beauchamp was vice-president and general manager of Pacific Paint & Varnish Company, Berkeley, Calif., prior to his recent appointment. S. U. Greenberg, manager of Pacific's synthetic resin plant, has taken over Mr. Beauchamp's previous positions.

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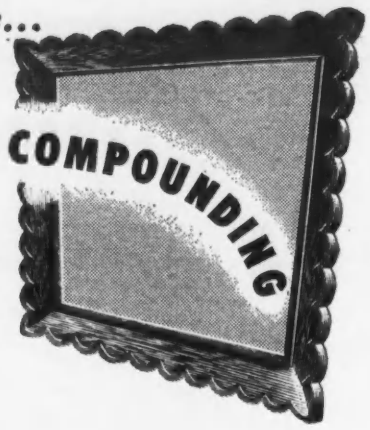

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FINES—Obtained from Super Selects Ore. M.P. 270°-280° F.

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CHICAGO — Philip E. Cale Co.
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CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zebrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
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Warehouse Stocks at Strategic Points

CMP in Operation this Summer, Harrison Says

—Continued from page 5

may be short because of declines in normal imports. As you know, imports of tung oil from China, our major source of supply for imports to complement our own production, have been cut off."

The Department of Agriculture is putting its chief emphasis on high-level production, Mr. Trigg said, regarding abundant supplies as the guarantee that the "wheels of industry can keep turning at full speed." He added that abundant supplies are an offset for inflationary tendencies and afford the best way to minimize the future needs for restrictive controls.

Glycerine production in 1950 reached an all-time record of over 220,000,000 pounds, compared with 1949 production of 194,000,000 pounds, according to a report made at the convention. This production record was given as part of a report on polyalcohol production read at the meeting of the glycerine division of the association.

Polyalcohol Output a Peak

This glycerine production constitutes 39 percent of all polyalcohol production which this year set another record of 880,000,000 pounds. The rapid growth of the polyalcohol industry was pointed up in this report by the fact that fifteen years ago glycerine production was 112,000,000 pounds, comprising almost two-thirds of the polyalcohol market at that time.

In 1950, 75 percent of all the polyalcohols produced was consumed by five industries: anti-freeze used 411,000,000 pounds; alkyd resins, 120,000,000; explosives, 58,000,000; cellophane, 46,000,000, and tobacco, 41,000,000. The rest of the glycerine, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, pentaerythritol, sorbitol and other polyethylene glycols found their way into virtually hundreds of industries. The report also broke down and analyzed the poundage of glycerine and of each of the other polyalcohols consumed by various industries.

At the same meeting, N. N. Dalton, for many years consultant to the association, reported that along with record production in 1950 there was also a record set on glycerine imports to the United States.

Abnormal Glycerine Market

He said further that our supplies of glycerine depend on three things—soap production, imports and synthetic production. With the announced expansion of Shell Chemical's synthetic plant in 1951, there should be another record set in production this year, he said. The chances are, he added, that demand will be in excess of supply, depending on the action the government takes in stockpiling and for military demands.

Synthetic Detergents Outlook

A 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000-pound synthetic detergent market in the foreseeable future was predicted by Lawrence H. Flett, director of the new products division of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. If it were not for the difficulty in securing various essential raw materials, he said, the industry would achieve a 2,000,000,000 total in 1952.

Mr. Flett declared that the sales departments of the various companies in the industry have proved what they can do with interesting new products and stated that expansion of the the industry is now up to the research chemist.

Role of Research Chemist

Research, he said, must develop washing agents which will make some type of cleaning easier and more complete; research must provide an adequate source of raw materials; research must provide better methods of using soap and synthetic detergents, and new uses must be developed by sound programs of application research, particularly in the industrial field.

Mr. Flett said the industry stands on the threshold of wonderful technical marketing advances in the use of cleaning agents. He added that progress in the soap industry, which has been slow but steady, has taken on an increased tempo since the introduction of synthetics.

Soaps Still Effective

Dr. J. W. Perry of Massachusetts Institute of Technology declared that everyone has been highly impressed with the progress made in the last twenty years in developing synthetic detergents. Thanks to their unusual properties, he said, it has proved possible to use synthetic detergents to do many things which soap cannot do.

"This does not mean, however," according to Dr. Perry, "that soaps are not highly effective, versatile products. In tackling a new application for detergents, or in considering the improvement of known processes, the possibilities inherent in soaps should not be neglected and overlooked. Our national passion for the new and novel may well have led us to devote less attention to soaps than their properties actually warrant.

"Even those properties of soap that are regarded as undesirable are not always disadvantageous. Precipitation by hard water is generally considered a disadvantage and indeed it is for most uses. Yet, there is no denying that much precipitation has simplified the operation of sewage disposal works. In our enthusiasm for the new synthetics, let's not sell soap short."

Studies on Oils and Fats

Studies on tallow and other domestic oils and fats, undertaken for the Department of Agriculture, were reported on by John W. McCutcheon, consulting chemist.

"It is very probable," he said, "that without synthetics 350,000,000 pounds of tallow and grease would have gone into soap in 1950. Of the 65,000,000 pounds of oils and fats used in surfactants in 1950, a great proportion was undoubtedly coconut oil. Probably less than 10,000,000 pounds of tallow or grease went to detergent-type synthetics.

"The second factor alleviating a tallow bear market is the export situation. Prior to World War II, the United States had a net import in normal years of about 2,000,000 pounds. Postwar exports of domestic inedible tallow reached 362,000,000 pounds in 1949 with indications that 1950 will be higher still.

"Although this export is commendable, it appears highly improbable that it will continue at this high level for a number of reasons. Therefore packers and renderers must be prepared to find domestic markets for this surplus. The present economic

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factors will postpone to some extent the necessity for radical action, but sooner or later, this alarming situation will have to be met.

Tallow Derivatives Problem

"In the case of tallow derivatives the difficult thing is to find a place for the C_{18} stearic acid. This material does not make a good soap or synthetic detergent. Its salts are relatively insoluble and its substitution reactions to date are unsatisfactory. A great deal of effort will, therefore, have to be put on this material as against oleoic acid, for example, even though it is present in only one-third the quantity.

"Price instability has been another big deterrent to long-term planning and research, although recent control will set aside this problem for the time being. Numerous cases can be seen where the material has doubled in price in thirty days or less. One fact remains clear, from a long-term point of view, the daily gyrations in price do not appear too closely connected with supply and demand. A precursory study indicates the problem of price control to be very complex. A futures market, I was told, was unsuccessfully tried some years ago. Perhaps it would be worth some further consideration.

Research Program Needed

"In conclusion, I have tried to show the purpose behind this program and something of how it is being carried out. It was shown that an alarming situation faces the packer and renderer alike when viewed on a long-term basis, which will be solved only by the combined efforts of both producer and consumer. A strong balanced research program is suggested as a means of accelerating progress. Price stabilization is serious drawback and must be a part of any planned study."

All Officers Reelected

The president of the association, Neil H. McElroy of Procter & Gamble company, and all other officers were reelected, with the exception of the office of eastern vice-president, which was left open temporarily. New directors elected were A. W. Schubert, Emery Industries; J. J. Babb, Lever Brothers Company; E. M. Maxwell, National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and L. J. Oppenheimer of West Disinfecting Company.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Told Paint Clues Aid FBI

Christopher J. Moran, special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, attached to the New York office, discussed general activities of the FBI at the February 1 meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, held at 2 Park avenue.

Mr. Moran outlined the history of the bureau and traced the development of its facilities and authority to the present date. He cited instances of criminal investigation wherein conviction was obtained by paint as the main clue.

Methods of FBI laboratory analysis of bits of paint as clues were discussed, and how, by microscopic physical examination and microchemical and spectrographic analysis, paint clues could be traced and identified with felonous criminal activities. Sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities were commented upon.

Trade Briefs

William M. Stuart, president of the Martin-Senour Paint Company, Chicago, has been reelected president of the Better Government Association of that city.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has introduced two new specialized plastic film tapes, Nos. 480 and 490, for use by food and chemical manufacturers.

Davis & Geck, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, has presented a display of surgical sutures to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Delmas K. Kitchen, vice-president and chief medical counsel of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, has been elected president of the Association of Medical Directors of New York.

Prima Products, New York, in conjunction with the Linde Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has developed "Siliphane," a silicone-based material which is said to make porous masonry walls water-repellent.

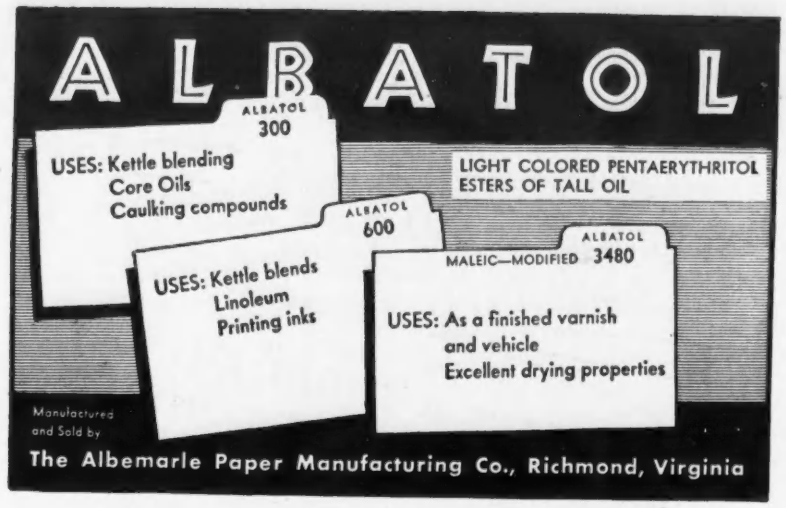
Richard G. Brierley, assistant vice-president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has been named a member of the executive committee of the Bureau of Raw Materials, American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries.

Emery Industries Opens San Francisco Office

Emery Industries, Inc., has opened a new branch office at 420 Market street, San Francisco, Calif. The new unit, headed by L. J. Hadobas, will handle direct sales and technical service coverage of the West Coast area for the complete line of Emery products, which include stearic acids, oleic acids, other fatty acids, plastolein plasticizes and soluble oil bases. Warehouse stocks will be maintained to provide shipments of less carload requirements to West Coast points.

Phila.-Wilmington Colorists Slate Meeting February 8

The Philadelphia - Wilmington Color Group will hold an informal dinner meeting February 8 at 6:30 p. m. at the Alden Park Manor, Philadelphia. Walter A. Kaiser and Philip E. Tobias, both research engineers for Edward Stern & Co. and guest speakers at the meeting, will discuss "Color Problems in Multi-Color Printing."



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Photomicrograph of Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X" particles, showing concentration of reactive white lead compound on surface.

Photomicrograph of characteristic lead soap formation produced with Basic Silicate White Lead "45 X," showing the effective action of the particle.

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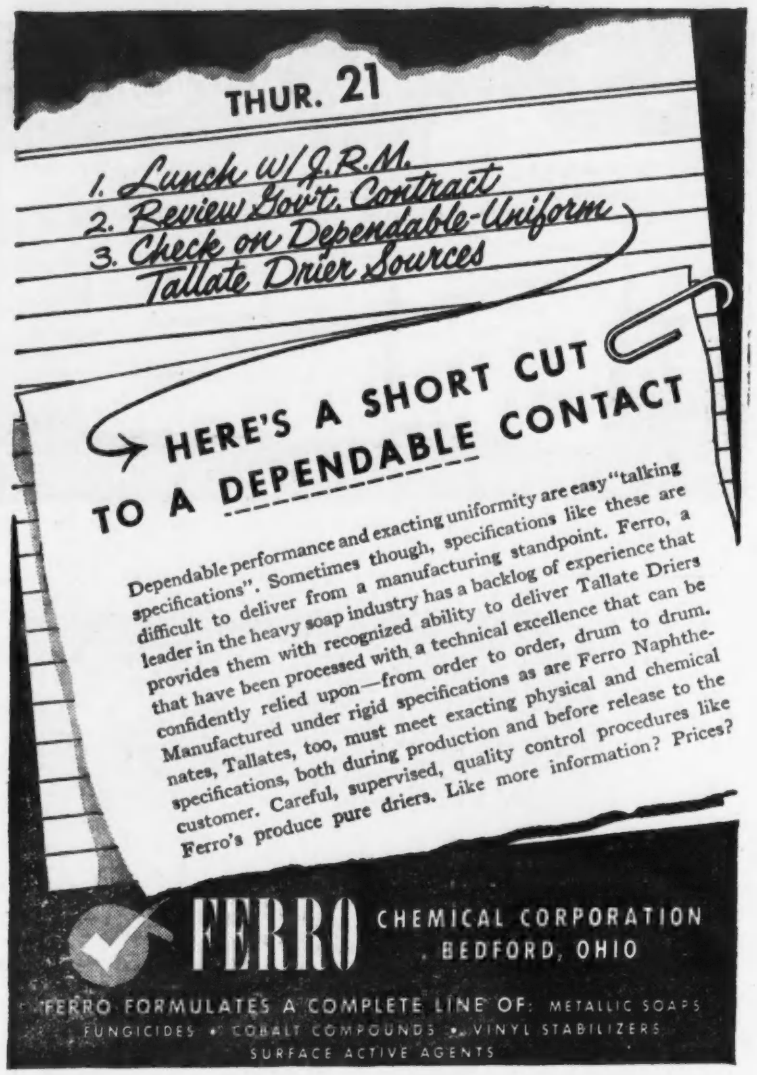
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2. Review Govt. Contract
3. Check on Dependable-Uniform Tallate Drier Sources
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Paint Industry Problems To Be Studied by NPA

Representatives of paint producers have been called to Washington for a conference February 6 by the National Production Authority on the supply and materials problems facing the industry under the defense mobilization program. About twenty members of the industry have been invited to form an advisory committee to aid NPA on paint problems.

The group will meet primarily with officials of the chemical division of NPA, although some of the problems come within the jurisdiction of other divisions of NPA. It is expected that one or more task groups will be formed by the advisory committee to deal with specific problems of the industry.

Calco Appoints Griswold To New Sales Position

R. N. Griswold, formerly Cincinnati branch manager, has been named mid-central regional sales manager, it was announced February 2 by the pigment department of American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Griswold joined the Calco organization in 1937. For the time being, he will continue to make his headquarters at Calco's Cincinnati office in the First National Bank building. On or about March 1, he will be located at its Cleveland office, 4500 Euclid avenue.

Western NY Paint Group Hears Davidson Tonight

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet February 5 at the 40 & 8 Club, Buffalo, N. Y. Guest speaker will be Dr. Harry S. Davidson, of Imperial Paper & Color Corporation, who will discuss "The Effect of Particle Characteristics on Pigment Colors."

Drew Appoints Kent

George H. Kent, director of sales, has been appointed vice-president of E. F. Drew & Co., New York. Mr. Kent will continue to supervise the sales activities of the Drew company in addition to his new duties.

Minnesota Mining Buys Southwest Chicago Site

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has purchased a 114-acre tract in southwest Chicago as part of a long-range industrial development. Located on the West side of Harlem avenue between 67th and 71st streets, the tract will provide the site for a $3,000,000 plant now under construction for Mid-States Gummed Paper Company, a 3M subsidiary. The new plant is scheduled to be ready for partial occupancy September 1 and for complete occupancy January 1.

Drying Oils Supply

—Continued from page 5

ports of tung oil from Argentina in July-October totaled about 10,000,000 pounds, of which 9,000,000 came to the United States.

United States imports of tung oil in January-November, 1950, totaled 103,000,000 pounds, compared with 60,000,000 a year earlier. Imports of tung oil from China were small from August, 1949, to February, 1950, but in March-November, 1950, came at a rate of 8,600,000 pounds per month.

Castor Beans and Oil

Imports of castor beans and oil in 1951 will depend to a considerable degree on the 1951 Brazilian castor bean crop, most of which will be harvested next May-October. Low prices to Brazilian producers in 1949 and early 1950 tended to discourage the planting and gathering of the beans. However, the sharp price increase for castor beans from $115 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports in July, 1950, to $192 in December probably encouraged fall plantings and probably will result in increased production next year.

Imports of castor beans and oil in the first half of 1951 may decline considerably compared with a year earlier as the 1950 Brazilian crop is estimated at 143,000 short tons compared with 219,000 in 1949. However, as part of the crop consists of uncultivated beans, the increase in prices since last July may have resulted in some increases in collection of these beans, it was stated. Imports of castor oil and beans in terms of oil in January, November, 1950, totaled 152,000,000 pounds compared with 117,000,000 pounds a year earlier. Production and disappearance of dehydrated castor oil in this period were about 45,000,000 pounds compared with 33,000,000 pounds the year before.

Collections of 1951 crop oiticica seed in Brazil will begin in March. The 1950 crop was estimated at 39,680 tons. This was about average but about four times the unusually small crop of 1949. Reflecting this increase in the crop, United States imports of oiticica oil in the latter half of 1950 were substantially greater than a year earlier. Imports of oiticica oil in January-November, 1950, totaled 12,000,000 pounds compared with 9,000,000 a year earlier. Domestic disappearance was also 12,000,000 pounds in this period compared with 11,000,000 pounds a year earlier and stocks remained the same in 1950 in contrast to 1949 when they declined.

Stocks of fast drying oils on December 1, 1950 (the latest reported), totaled 49,200,000 pounds, 20,700,000 pounds more than a year earlier. Of this total, tung oil was 39,500,000 pounds, oiticica oil was 4,300,000 pounds and dehydrated castor oil was 7,400,000 pounds. Reported stocks of castor beans in terms of oil on December 1 totaled 18,300,000 pounds compared with 6,800,000 pounds a year earlier.

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2775 E. 132nd St., at Shaker Square
Cleveland 20, Ohio
503 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.

Horn, Jefferys President

A. O. Plambeck has been named president of Horn, Jefferys & Co., Burbank, Calif. (OPD 1/29/51). Mr. Plambeck succeeds in the post J. G. Jefferys who is continuing, however, on a half-time basis with the company as vice-president and director of exports. Horn, Jefferys is a producer of nitrocellulose solvents from film scrap and nitrocellulose, and also deals in esters, ketones, alcohols and petroleum diluents.

Alkydol Names Agent

Alkydol Laboratories, Inc., Cicero, Ill., has appointed W. W. Angus, Inc., 220 Broadway, New York, as its eastern sales representative. Angus will handle the Alkydol line of hard gums, alkyd, maleic, phenolic and other synthetic resins.

Swanson Joins 20th Century

Harold S. Swanson has been appointed sales manager of the 20th Century Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y. Until, recently, he operated his own business as advertising and merchandising consultant to several manufacturers in the building and construction industry.

General Mills Names Burks Head of Fatty Acids Sales

The chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has appointed Charles L. Burks to head sales of fatty acids for the company. Mr. Burks, who succeeds Charles Greeve, who has been called into service, will be stationed in the division executive offices in Minneapolis. The new fatty acids sales head formerly operated his own business in Black Mountain, N. C., as a manufacturers representative, covering southeastern states.

Newman Joins Calco

Richard L. Newman, formerly associated with Pabco Products, Inc., Emeryville, Calif., has joined the technical service division, pigment department of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Mr. Newman joined Pabco as a control laboratory chemist, and, from 1937 to 1943, he was engaged in research on floor coverings and related materials. His last position with the company was as superintendent of the felt base department, eastern division.

Trade Briefs

Nu-Enamel International Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nu-Enamel Corporation, has appointed Raymond D. Sedgley vice-president and general manager.

Martin-Senour Company, Chicago, will manufacture paints for the entire new palette of Grand Rapids Furniture Guild Gallery colors. The paints will be packaged under the label of the Guild Galleries.

Island Equipment Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., is currently supplying a 1202 spray can of "Factory Finish Touch-Up Enamel" with every power conveyor, at no additional cost to the customer.

Herbert B. Woodman, president of Interchemical Corporation, has for the fourth consecutive year accepted the chairmanship of the chemical and paint division of the Legal Aid Society's annual fund-raising campaign.

demand COMMAND performance

Reproduced here, in miniature, is one of our advertisements which appeared in the trade press early in 1950. The completion of our second expansion program announced therein, resulted in a 500% increase in the smelter's processing capacity since the start of operations in 1930.

These successive increases in our production facilities were necessitated, fundamentally, by one single factor: *The consistent high quality of ST. JOE lead-free ZINC OXIDES.* The recognition of this factor by zinc oxide consumers resulted in a steadily growing demand for our product from regular customers, plus the additional tonnages of our zinc oxides required by the constantly increasing number of new customers.

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208 PATENTS LISTED—MAIN CLAIMS SHOWN

With many material shortages confronting manufacturers, this Patent Group-List of Synthetic Detergents will fill a timely need. Over 200 Patents listed and claim or claims of each shown, as well as expiration date. All data reproduced direct from U. S. Patent Gazette. There are 27 sub-classifications of Synthetic Detergent Patents in this important compilation with coverage through October, 1950. Subject matter: Textile Detergents; Metal Cleaners; Toilet Soaps; Finish Removers; Disinfecting and Germicidal Detergents; Stain Removers; Water Softener-Cleansers; Household Cleansers; Metal Polishes, etc. $4.00

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206 Expired Patents. Subjects: Toilet Soaps, Household and Heavy Duty Cleaners; Metal Cleaning, Pickling and Descaling; Paint, Varnish and Finish Removers; Textile Detergents, etc.

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WITH ION-EXCHANGE APPLICATIONS

This list of nearly 170 Synthetic Resin Patents with Ion-Exchange applications represents the first time such a grouping has been made available. Every Synthetic Resin Patent was studied by the U. S. Patent Office experts, and this Group-List of nearly 170 contains those Synthetic Resins from 1934 through the year 1950 which are best suited to miscellaneous Ion-Exchange uses. A most valuable Group-List which will save considerable in searching time and money. $5.00

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137 Patents shown. Included are compositions with Polyhydric Alcohol-Polycarboxylic Acid Reaction Products, with Monocarboxylic Acid or Anhydride thereof, and with Monohydric Alcohol.

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Expired Patents only, over 200 in all. Subjects: Bleaching of Oils; Dehydrating; Deodorizing; Extraction of Oils; Fatty Acids (63 Patents shown); Oil Processing (48 Patents); Purification; Recovery of Oil; Refining of Oil; Soap Processing; Waxes, etc.

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153 Patent Extracts from 1867 through September 30, 1950. Subjects are those containing Organic Sulphoxy compounds, Organic Amines or Amides, and the Ether Groups.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was at a standstill last week following the announcement of the general price ceiling regulation by the Economic Stabilization Agency. Buyers and sellers were at a loss as how to proceed due to the disparity of prices at which sales were transacted during the base period of December 19 to January 25 and awaited clarification of the control order. Light sales took place in crude soybean oil at a fractional advance due to the higher cost of soybeans, which were exempt from the ceiling regulation. This business was transacted with the stipulation that buyers would receive the benefit of any lower price rollback set by the Economic Stabilization Agency. Occasional tankcars of crude corn and peanut oils also were sold on the same basis. Coconut oil was steadier with the firmness of copra, these materials also were exempt from the ceiling regulation.

Tallow and grease trading was disrupted by the price regulation, as well as other animal oils and fats. Fish oils were inactive, but firm at the advance which occurred during the base period, December 19-January 25.

Vegetable waxes were stronger with the higher cost of shipment from foreign primary sources. Carnauba wax was lifted 2 to 3 cents per pound and ouricury wax, 2 cents per pound. Crude beeswax for shipment continued strong, which was reflected locally.

Production of colored margarine in 1950 outstripped uncolored, totaling 499,705,000 pounds, against 437,119,000 pounds of uncolored. In 1949 the output of colored amounted to 177,218,000 pounds, compared with 682,747,000 pounds of uncolored in 1948, and 96,397,000 and 811,645,000 pounds, in 1947 respectively.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil trading in futures was suspended last week on the New York Produce Exchange pending the clarification of the general price ceiling regulation announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency. Trading in crude soybean oil futures however was not disrupted and moderate price advances were scored with the stronger soybeans market. Soybeans were exempt from price controls with other grains, selling below the parity price.

Business in crude cottonseed oil also was suspended because the cost of cottonseed was above the cottonseed parity price. Crude oil was merely nominal at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley at 25¼c, Texas mills.

Refined cottonseed oil consumption totaled 1,758 tankcars, in December, compared with 1,872 in November and 2,162 during December 1949. Total disappearance during August-December inclusive amounted to 9,756 tankcars, against 10,674 for the same period a year ago. Visible supply of refined oil was estimated at 10,057 tankcars, December 30, 1950 compared with 10,072 end of November and 15,562, December 30, 1949.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil, 25½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, Valley and soybean oil 21½c., same basis. Cottonseed meal 41 percent quoted $30 per ton sacked, Memphis. Cottonseed cake $72.50 per ton bulk, Mississippi points and bulks $20, same basis. Cottonseed hulls available at $20, mill points.

Linseed Oil

Trading was reported slow. Raw oil was maintained at the recent advance to 22c. to 22.20c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, January-August delivery, which took place before the ceiling price regulation became effective. Consumers continued to take moderate quantities against current contracts.

Department of Agriculture announced that 871,069 bushels of 1950 crop of flaxseed were under price support July through December 1950. Flaxseed under loans amounting to 548,874 bushels were farm stored; 270,579 bushels warehoused and 51,616 bushels, under purchase agreements. The January 15 flaxseed parity price was indicated at $4.54 per bushel, against $4.53 per bushel, December 15, 1950. Prices received by farmers for flaxseed were $4.25 per bushel, January 15, 1951; $3.59, December 15 and $3.64, January 15, 1950.

Flaxseed stocks of 33,073,000 bushels were reported in all storage positions on January 1 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 42,235,000 bushels a year earlier, 39,652,000 bushels, January 1, 1949 and 27,836,000 bushels, January 1, 1948.

Minneapolis—Linseed oil trade was virtually stagnant last week as buyers refused to display any interest in the market. Uncertainty over pricing obligations under the price freeze kept traders puzzled. Raw linseed oil in zone 1 was quoted at 21.4c. per pound, in tankcars.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	10,030,000	6,600,000
Since Sept. 1	206,780,000	178,480,000

Flaxseed—Market continued strong under light offerings.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed sold in a range of $4.70 to $4.75 a bushel last week, mostly at the latter figure. Offerings continued light. The January 15 parity figure placed flaxseed at $4.54 a bushel, 1c. better than a month ago. At Minneapolis, traders said, this would figure around $4.79 a bushel.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	335,200	159,800	241,400	117,300
Since Sept. 1	20,427,800	11,689,400	2,925,200	1,745,600

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — This market was strong at the recent price boost. All grades were scarce and were exempt from the price ceiling regulations announced by E.S.A. Consuming inquiry was keen, with producers limiting sales to regular customers. Bodied dehydrated was held at 37.60c. per pound, tankcars; unbodied, at 36.10c. and No. 3, technical at 32¼c., same basis.

Coconut—Ceiling price regulations do not apply to coconut oil or copra. Crude coconut oil was advanced to 20¼c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, following sales at ¼c. less. Market was strong with copra.

Copra—Market ruled steady and prompt shipment was offered at $255 to $260 short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Consuming inquiry was quiet.

Corn—Crude oil was nominal at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, at which price trading was reported with the proviso that buyer gets any lower price rollback set by ESA. Refined oil was inactive and nominal at 29½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Olive—Market were stronger and sales of edible oil were reported up to $3.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot in small lots. Prices, ranged from $3.30 to $3.50 depending upon quantity. Stocks were closely held. Offers for shipment from Spain were firm, and contingent on getting export licenses. Olive foots were strong on spot at 20½c. per pound, drums, for small lots.

Oiticica—This market remained steady at unchanged prices. Buying interest was quiet. Arrivals totaled 650 tons at New York last week, most of which was sold before arrival.

Peanut—Light sales of crude peanut oil were reported at 27c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with proviso buyer would get any lower price rollback set by ESA. Refined oil was merely nominal at 30½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. The government released peanuts to produce about 180 tankcars of oil in the Southeast last week.

Soybean—Market was stronger with the advance in soybeans last week. Light sales were reported in crude oil at 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for February, March and April shipment and 21c. July-September with the stipulation that any lower price rollback set by ESA would go to buyers. Refined oil was nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Soybean oil futures market remained open last week and prices scored moderate gains with the higher cost of beans.

Refined soybean oil consumption in December of 3,519 tankcars established a monthly record. November consumption

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 3c. per lb.
refined, 2c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 5c. to 10c. per gal.
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 2c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950
226.2	224.5	207.2	117.3	114.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

totaled 3,349 and 2,436 in December 1949. Consumption during the October-December inclusive totaled 9,818 tankcars, against 7,849 for the same period a year ago. Visible supply of crude soybean oil was estimated at 14,475 tankcars at the end of December, compared with 14,883, the previous month and 12,649, December 1949.

More than 227,000,000 bushels of soybeans were reported stored in all positions on January 1, 1951, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These stocks are largest in the nine years of comparable record by a wide margin, exceeding those of a year earlier by 27 percent.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 2, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	18	21.80	21.05	21.55@21.80
April				21.00 Nom.
May	171	21.35	20.20	21.07@21.15
July	220	21.25	20.15	20.85@21.00
September	117	21.13	20.20	20.75@20.85
October	29	20.40	19.75	20.25@20.35
December	17	20.35	20.20	19.95S

Total sales, 572 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Business was quiet last week. Prices were unchanged and steady, ranging from 38c. to 38¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Domestic oil remained nominal at 38c. tankcars, f.o.b. Southern mills. Imports at New York were heavy, totaling 1,450 tons from China last week, and were said to be the last shipment before the ban on exports of tung oil last December by the Chinese Communistic government. Some 300 tons also were received from the Argentine last week.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buyers and sellers withdrew from market last week to await clarification of the general price ceiling regulation announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency. Former quotations were merely nominal for all grades.

Lard—Futures market remained open in Chicago last week with grains. Trading was light and market irregular. Lard stocks at Chicago totaled 41,696,090 pounds, January 31, against 27,629,040 pounds, January 1, and 54,535,610 pounds, January 31, last year.

Tallow—Business was at a standstill last week, with buyers and sellers on the sidelines awaiting clarification of price ceiling regulation announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency. Business was transacted at a difference of 1c. per pound by during the base period. Late in the week, fancy was reported sold up to 18½c. per pound tankcars, delivered, depending upon sellers ceilings.

Fish Oils

Refined grades were unchanged and firm at the recent advance. Light pressed oil was maintained at 22c. per pound, tankcars, and alkali, refined, 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Crude oils were scarce and merely nominal. Sardine was quoted at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific, at which figure sales were made before the ceiling price regulation became effective.

Los Angeles.—A state of confusion exists here over recent price ceiling regulation with business slowed to a standstill. Crude sardine oil quoted at 18½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro, with approximately only three cars of crude sardine left.

Pilchard landings the past two weeks proved very disappointing. This period covered the light-of-the-moon, as well as a week wherein the fishing fleet was tied up pending settlement of price negotiations. A new price contract of $45 per ton became effective January 27, in place of the $35 per ton price paid from the beginning of the season through January 19. Tuna oil remains scarce, quoted 14c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Forty-one percent slab cake was offered in limited quantities at $72 per ton basis Mississippi Valley points, February shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available at $80 per ton basis Memphis, $82, Georgia, and $83 basis Carolina mills, February shipment. Demand was moderate with scattered offerings in the market.

Linseed Meal—Liberal offers of resale meal kept market easy.

Minneapolis—Weakness prevailed in linseed meal market as supplies continued to glut the market. Jobbers and dealers offered supplies at around 50c. to $1 per ton lower than crushers, or at $61 for extracted meal and $62 for expeller meal. Crushers were in a better position and asking prices off for the second week in a row.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	15,960,000	13,000,000
Since Sept. 1	442,360,000	402,911,000

Peanut Meal—The supply of meal at mills was very low but the government announced last week peanuts would be released to produce approximately 9,000 tons for domestic and export demand. Forty-five percent old process meal held fairly steady at $70 to $71 per ton basis southeastern mills, February shipment.

Soybean Meal—Forty-four percent bulk meal was quoted at $64.50 per ton Decatur, February shipment, which was slightly lower than a week ago. Forty-one and forty-five percent old process meal in the Southeastern section was firm at $71 per ton, Mississippi Valley points; $74 to $75, Georgia and South Carolina, and $77, North Carolina mills, February shipment. Domestic demand was spotty. Export inquiry was fair.

The Chicago Board of Trade was reported considering the possibility of establishing trading in soybean meal futures. A special committee has been appointed to ascertain whether a meal market could be of service to the midwest soybean processing and consuming industry.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices were steady and unchanged, reflecting the strength and light offers of crude replacements.

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LINSEED											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-500	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-600	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Essential Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids											X
SOYA											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-4	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RO-11S	X	X	X		X			X			
MIXED VEGETABLE RO-8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
CORN-SOYA Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
CORN Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
COTTONSEED Double-Distilled		X			X		X	X	X		
COCONUT Double-Distilled		X				X		X		X	
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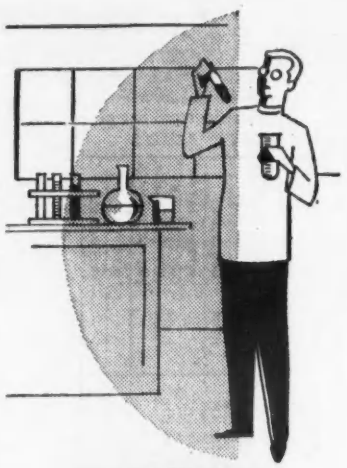

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J. C. ACKERMAN CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Refined grades were closely held at former levels.

Candelilla—This market was steady as supplies were becoming scarcer. Crude wax ranged from 71c. to 72c. per pound, and refined, 75c. to 77c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Higher cost of replacements kept spot market firm. Consuming inquiry improved, with business moderate for immediate needs. No. 3 crude was higher at $1.33 to $1.35 per pound and refined at $1.37 to $1.40, on spot or afloat, as to quantity. Yellow No. 1 was higher at $1.37 to $1.40 and No. 2, $1.35 to $1.38, due to increased cost of shipments.

Ouricury—Refined was stronger, ranging from $1.12 to $1.15 per pound, spot according to quantity and quality.

Margarine Output: Dec.

Margarine production totaled 89,959,000 pounds in December, compared with 93,852,000 pounds in November and 76,947,160 pounds in December, 1949, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

	Pounds	
	Uncolored	Colored
Stocks, beginning of month[1]	4,054,000	5,317,000
Production	25,526,000	64,433,000
Shipments	25,996,000	63,169,000
Stocks, end of month[1]	3,584,000	6,581,000
Production by type of package[2]—		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	11,217,000	61,998,000
Bags (plastic)	9,361,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	435,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	4,943,000	1,898,000

Production Totals of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored	Colored
1950 production	437,119,000	499,705,000
1949 production	682,747,000	177,218,000
1948 production	811,645,000	96,397,000
1947 production	686,877,000	59,051,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of December were 12,645 thousand pounds and 14,029 thousand pounds, respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Trade Briefs

Society of Plastics Industries has leased new offices at 67 West 44th street, New York.

Wesson Oil Company has appointed Edmund H. Morrison vice-president of the concern.

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has announced plans calling for the immediate construction of a $5,000,000 synthetic detergent plant at Pagedale, near St. Louis, Mo.

Emmet J. Martin, former secretary-manager of the National Food Distributors Association, has been named secretary of the Mayonnaise and Salad Dressing Manufacturers Association.

Philippine Copra Exports Reported Higher in 1950

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil, in terms of copra, in 1950 amounted to 802,162 long tons, almost 22 percent more than in 1949, according to reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This was more than 20 percent less than the record shipments of 1947 but 44 percent more than the 1935-39 average.

Approximately 67 percent of the total volume of copra and coconut oil exports during 1950 went to the United States, compared with 70 percent of the previous year's shipments. European countries accounted for nearly 20 percent of the 1950 total, against about 25 percent of 1949. Average monthly exports of copra in 1950 were 57,600 tons with the largest volume —81,084 tons—exported in the month of August.

During the month of December, 1950, exports of 80,816 tons of copra and 8,828 tons of coconut oil (a combined total of 94,830 tons as copra) were three-fourths again as large as exports in the comparable month of 1949.

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1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL 3' dia. x 1' Oliver Filter, top feed, with vacuum receiver and Roots-Connersville vacuum pump.
1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, stainless steel horizontal tubes, 388 sq. ft.
1—Double effect Zaremba Evaporator, first effect STAINLESS STEEL, horizontal stainless steel tubes, 388 sq. ft. Second effect all steel, vertical tubes, 556 ft.
1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.
1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.
2—5' x 26' Bartlett & Snow Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, each with screw feeder, 10 H.P. motor and reducer, motor driven Raymond #8L exhauster, also motor driven Sturtevant exhauster and cyclone.
1—3' x 22' Rotary Calciner with chrome steel shell, 5 H.P. motor and reducer.
1—Traylor Rotary Cooler with tires and girth gear, equipped with 6—12" dia. x 12' long MONEL tubes, 7½ H.P. motor and gear reducer.
1—8' dia. Raymond Air Separator, "whizzer" type, V-belt drive and 15 H.P. motor.
5—30" x 30" Shriver Iron Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, washing type, each with 36 chambers, 2" cake, gear closing device.
3—32" x 32" Smith Valle Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices; 8', 10' and 16' long for plates and frame.
1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor.
1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL, copper housing, with motor.
1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.
6—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections (3—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I.D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" thick steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.
2—5' x 15' Abbe silex lined Continuous Tube Mills, each with V-belt drive and 40 H.P., 3/60/440-220 volt motor, 450 RPM.
5—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 120" 3-deck, with 5 H.P. motor; 2—40" x 84" 4-deck with 2 H.P. motors; 1—40 x 84" 1-deck, with 2 H.P. motor; 1—#23 with 1½ H.P. motor.
2—MIKRO Pulverizers; Bantam size, #2 with 10 H.P. motor.
2—Door Classifiers, 2 deck, each with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.
3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, with 5 H.P. motor.
3—Ingersoll Rand Class ES, 18 x 7" Vacuum Pumps, 720 cfm; each with 25 H.P. A.C. motor and V-belt drive.
1—Dracco Dust Collector.
15—Mixing Tanks; 10' dia. x 7', 15 x 11', 10 x 8' with steam coils and agitators; 6 x 5', 7 x 7' with agitators.
700 Ft. Approximately—Screw Conveyor; steel encased, various lengths, motor drives.
Bucket Elevators, steel encased, various lengths, motor drives.
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1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, double rolls, each 42" dia. x 120", complete. Also 5' x 10'6" Devine with single bronze drum.
9—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers: 28 x 60", 36 x 81" Black & Clawson; 32 x 72", 32 x 90", 32 x 100", 42 x 90", 42 x 100" Buffalo.
1—6' x 4' Flaker, chrome-plated, m.d.
2—6' x 27' Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, vari-speed reducer and motor.
12—ROTARY DRYERS: 3'6" x 24' Aluminum; 4' x 30' Monel; 5'4" x 40' Stainless Steel; 2' x 15', 5' x 24', 5' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 60', 9' x 85', 11'6" x 120'.
3—42" STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS, American T. & M. Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing and unloader and 40 HP variable slip ring-speed 3/60/440 V. motor. Suspended bottom discharge type.
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1—TOLHURST 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, MONEL PERFORATED BASKET.
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1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
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Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, shelves 30" x 36", complete with accessories.
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2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.

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8—Jack. Kettles, 50 to 1000 gals.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 10,000 gals.

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1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 4½'x24". Also other sizes.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 3'x4' & smaller sizes.
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6—STACKERS, Shephard and Revolvator, 500 to 4000#.
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1—REACTOR, 200 gallons, glass lined, perfect.
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Sperry 30" wood filter press, P&F.
Devine rot. vac. dryer, 2' x 5'.
50 gal. Ceramic reactor—complete.
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POSITIONS WANTED

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OIL, PAINT & DRUG REPORTER

Essential Oils

—*Continued from page 64*

the mountains, this item was somewhat stronger now that the winter has brought snow to the collecting areas to hinder activities. Well-stocked dealers have been able to maintain the market at an unchanged level, however. Southern oil was offered between $2 and $3.50 a pound and northern material could be had at $4.95 to $8 a pound.

Turpentine—This rather small item was offered by a few dealers at prices ranging from 32c. to 58c. per pound. There were only small stocks, but they appeared to be adequate for the limited needs.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—There continued to be a shortage of basic chemicals making for a tight supply position of this aromatic. Prices ranged from $1.95 to $2.20 per pound, as to manufacturer.

Anethol—Although there were prices as low as $1.35 per pound quoted on the market, this article was in very short supply and was offered in only minute quantities. Throughout the market prices ranged as high as $2.10 a pound.

Anisic Aldehyde—This article was one of the few aromatics which remained abundant and was freely offered. Trading activities, however, were rather mild, according to manufacturers. Prices have held firmly at $2.50 to $2.85 a pound.

Citral—Still advancing prices for lemongrass oil at the origin have added much strength to this derivative. It was offered at a wide variety of prices, ranging from $6.75 to $8 per pound.

Citronellol—A firm position has been assumed by this chemical, based on the strength of the raw materials market. Quotations of $3.95 to $5.25 per pound were made and supplies were none too plentiful.

Geraniol—Adjustment of prices of production costs was made prior to the price freeze, placing the extra grade at $3.65 to $4.15 per pound. Based on the high priced citronella oil in large part, this market has become extremely firm.

Hydroxycitronellal—Another item dependent upon citronella oil for its production, this aromatic has felt the effects of the greatly advanced cost of the oil. It was offered at the very firm prices of $9.10 to $10.50 per pound.

Terpineol—A serious shortage of pine oil, created when that material was channeled to more vital industries, has greatly curtailed the production of this aromatic chemical. In some cases there has been no production for the past few months and stocks were very low. Normally used widely in soap and perfumery, a shortage of the item hinders production of many articles and substitutes may have to be found. Prices held steady at 45c. to 55c. a pound.

Basing Point Dispute

—*Continued from page 3*

anticipate that it will be the subject of any substantial controversy.

This was "wishful thinking" upon the Senator's part, however. Senator William Langer of North Dakota lost no time in placing himself against the measure and there were indications that other members of the bloc who fought against the O'Mahoney bill last year would line up against it.

Mr. Langer said that he had not studied it, but in his opinion the bill is an effort to overturn the decision of the supreme court, which has been in favor of the common people. "If we are to permit a measure like this to become law, we might just as well repeal the antitrust laws entirely," he declared.

Douglas Voices Opposition

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois commented that when the supreme court hands down decisions against business practices existing in the major industries, such as the basing point, legislation is then introduced to "reverse the decisions and to uphold business practices whether or not they are in violation of the Sherman act. Then, when the supreme court hands down a decision upholding business practices, we have legislation introduced to fasten the supreme court decisions into the statute laws of the country.

"It looks to me like 'heads the public loses; tails the monopolists win'."

Joining Senator McCarran in sponsoring the bill are Senators Edwin Johnson of Colorado, Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, Homer Capehart of Indiana, and John W. Bricker of Ohio.

Tin Conservation Ordered

—*Continued from page 4*

ditioned tin plate and terneplate may be used only for specified purposes.

3. Effective immediately, tin coating on all cans are reduced wherever possible (order M-25). There are no restrictions on the packaging of perishable foods, but sharp limitations are placed on the type of cans that can be used for packing non-food items.

4. Effective immediately, the amount of tin permitted in bottle caps and jar lids, including lids used in home canning, is limited (order M-26). The tin coating on all such lids and caps is reduced for all products that may use a lower tin content. There are no restrictions on the number of closures that may be used.

Collapsible Tubes Use

5. Effective immediately, the use of tin in the manufacture of collapsible tubes is limited, the amount varying according to the products packaged (order M-27). Use of aluminum in making collapsible tubes is permitted up to 90 percent of the average monthly use from August 1 through November 30, 1950.

There is no limit on the tin content of tubes use for the following medicinals:—ointments and other preparations for ophthalmic use; sulfa drugs in ointment or jelly form; diagnostic extracts (allergens); morphine or hypodermic injection; and antibiotics and combinations of antibiotics in ointment and jelly forms and antihistamine formulations.

In the case of medical and pharmaceutical preparations which are intended for introduction into the body orifices (nasal, vaginal, rectal, surgical jelly, etc.), and medical and pharmaceutical ointments (excluding unmedicated petroleum jelly and lanolin), the tin content of the tube is limited to 12½ percent by weight of the tube.

The tin content of tubes used for dental cleansing preparations is limited to 5 percent of the weight of the tube, and for cosmetic and shaving cream, the limit is three percent by weight of the tube.

Trade Briefs

Martin-Senour Company, Chicago, recently presented a plaque and $100 award to Robert C. Sutter as its "Salesman of the Year."

David C. Timberlake, formerly with Underwriters Laboratories, has joined the fire extinguisher division of Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis.

Frank V. C. Hewett, former deputy associate metals controller in the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, has been named director of the nonferrous metals division of the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce.

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variously. The industrial value of this treatise, in the light—or lack thereof—of today's national and global needs, is large. There is no need that those who should have the book are motivated by any purpose or even desire to go a-prospecting for components of the earth's crust which would fill gaps in their supply of working materials. The usefulness of the book rests upon a broader and less direct criterion. It has to do with knowing potentialities and clarifying much that is vague or doubtful.

MANUAL OF ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF URANIUM AND THORIUM IN THEIR ORES. Paper; viii+55 pages. New Brunswick, N. J.: United States Atomic Energy Commission. 20 cents (Government Printing Office, Washington 25).

This manual has been sponsored by the USAEC raw materials operations office as an aid to miners, assayers, and others interested in the matter with which it has to do, and in the hope that commercial laboratories would be helped to take over some of the load of analysis which has come upon the commission, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines by way of the many who have found something which they wishfully think contains uranium.

The processes presented cover uranium in pitchblendes, low-grade ores and sands, ores high in arsenic and heavy metals, carnotites, shales, and phosphate rock, and thorium in monazite sands (three methods). They have a clearly discernible place among the things needed today.

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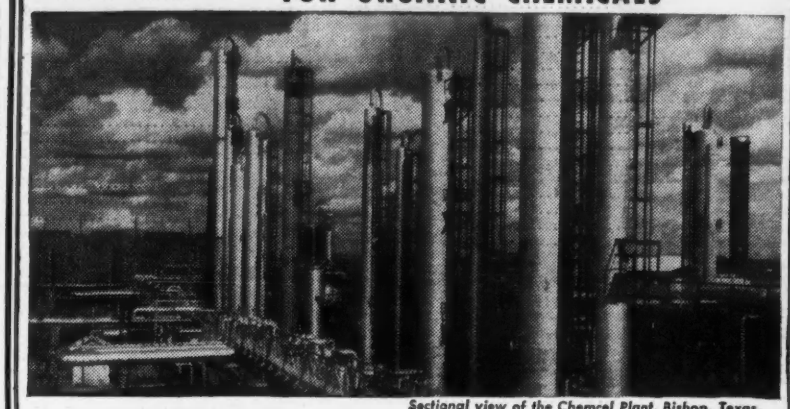

Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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